THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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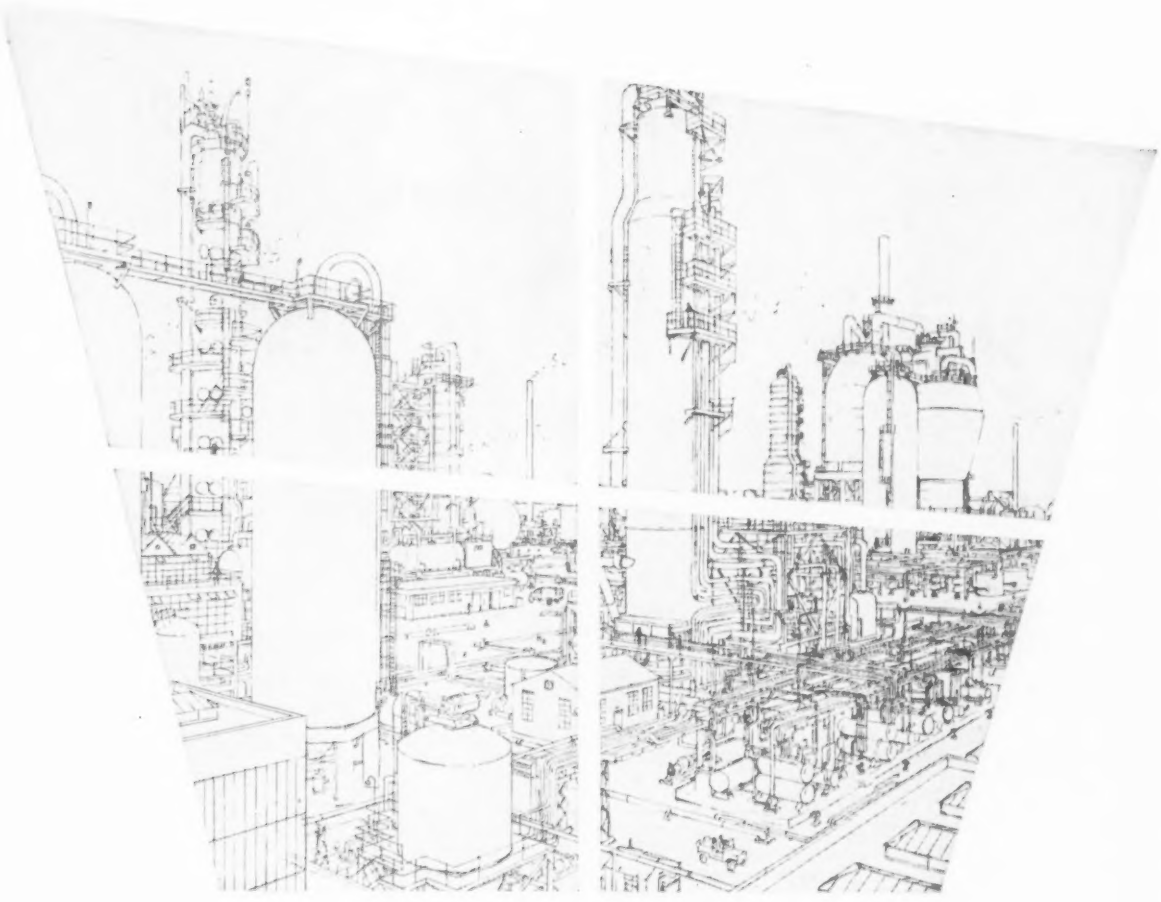
OCTOBER 22, 1953 · VOL. 204 · NO. 17 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY



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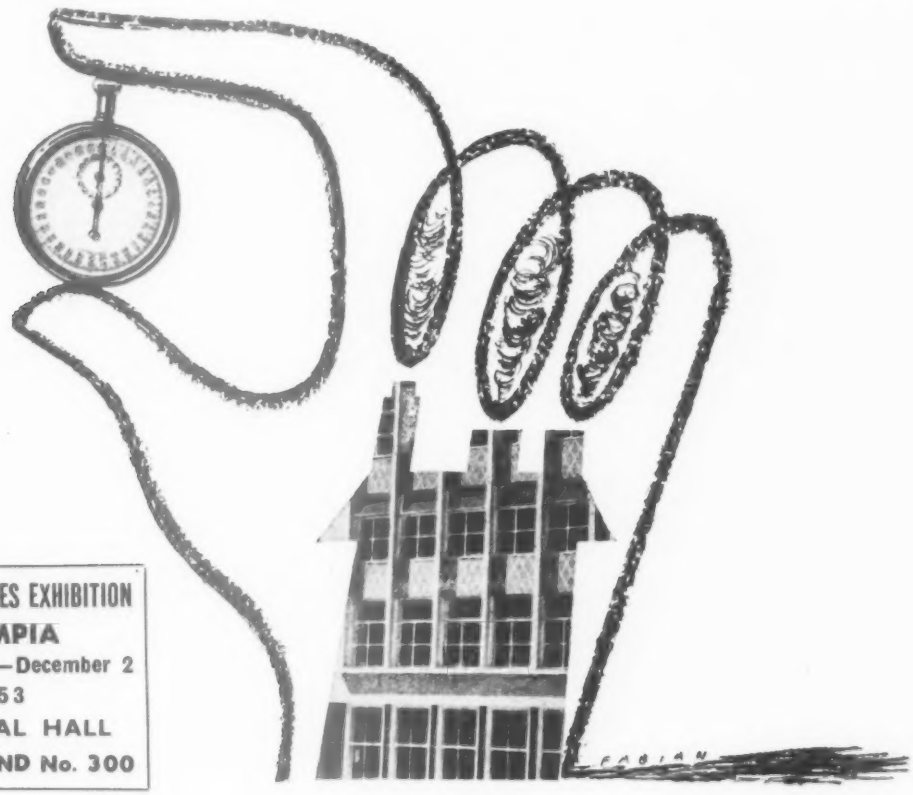

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION
OLYMPIA
November 18—December 2
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NATIONAL HALL
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Where to go for information about Gas

If you are considering the use of Gas, however tentatively, your first move should be to get in touch with the Gas Undertaking serving the area in which the job is situated. Through it you have access to the combined technical resources of the entire Gas Industry. The following list gives the addresses and telephone numbers of the Area Boards. Where there is any uncertainty as to which Area Board is concerned, The Gas Council will be pleased to give you the correct address.

SCOTTISH GAS BOARD: 26, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. Edinburgh 34331/5.
NORTHERN GAS BOARD: 30, Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 26101.
NORTH WESTERN GAS BOARD: Bridgewater House, 60, Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1. Manchester Central 8121.
NORTH EASTERN GAS BOARD: Bridge Street, Leeds, 2. Leeds 32571/4.
EAST MIDLANDS GAS BOARD: Beverley House, University Road, Leicester. Leicester 23201/5.
WEST MIDLANDS GAS BOARD: 6, Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. Edgbaston 3616.
WALES GAS BOARD: 1 and 2, Windsor Place, Cardiff. Cardiff 28621.
EASTERN GAS BOARD: 2, The Abbey Garden, London, S.W.1. Trafalgar 5373/7.
NORTH THAMES GAS BOARD: 30, Kensington Church Street, London, W.8. Western 8141.
SOUTH EASTERN GAS BOARD: Katharine Street, Croydon, Surrey. Croydon 4466.
SOUTHERN GAS BOARD: 164, Above Bar, Southampton. Southampton 76362.
SOUTH WESTERN GAS BOARD: 9a, Quiet Street, Bath. Bath 60411/5.

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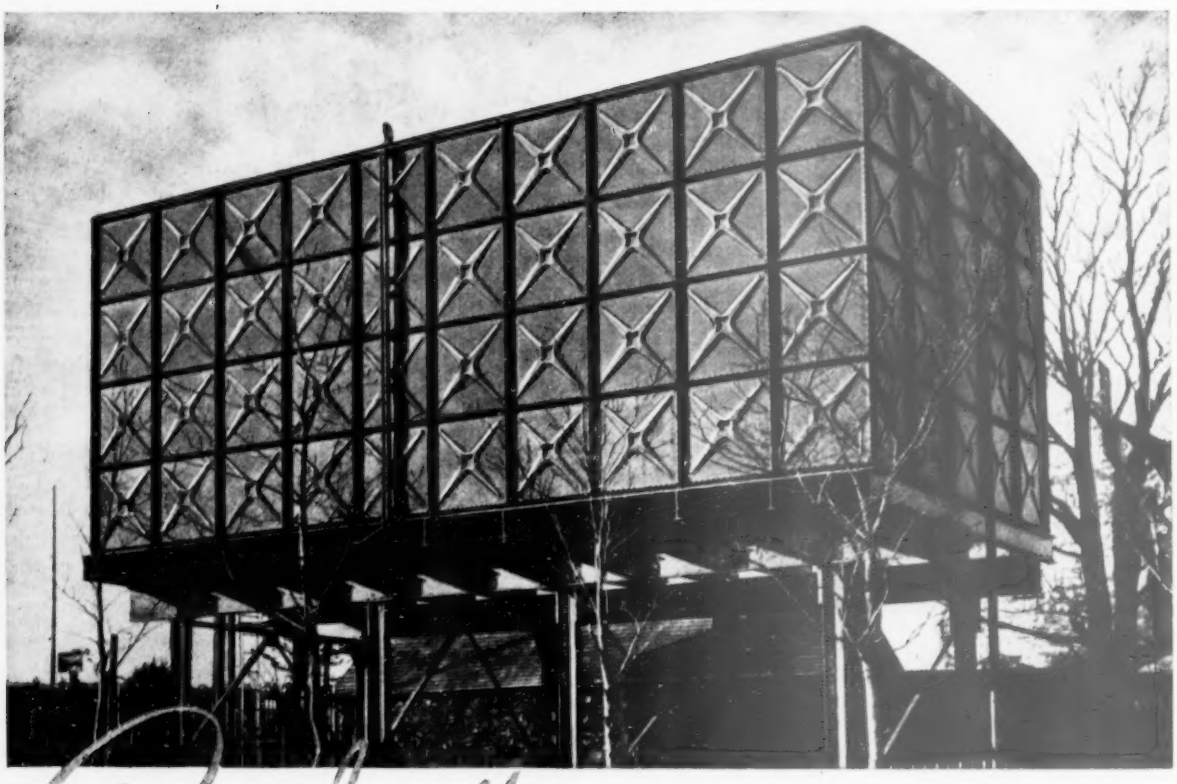
GC 19



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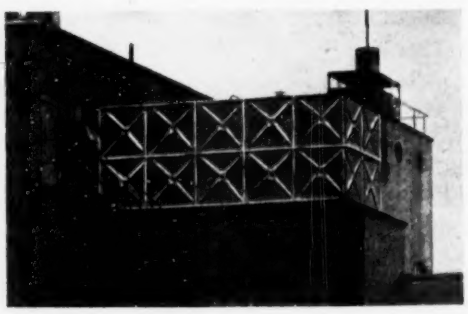

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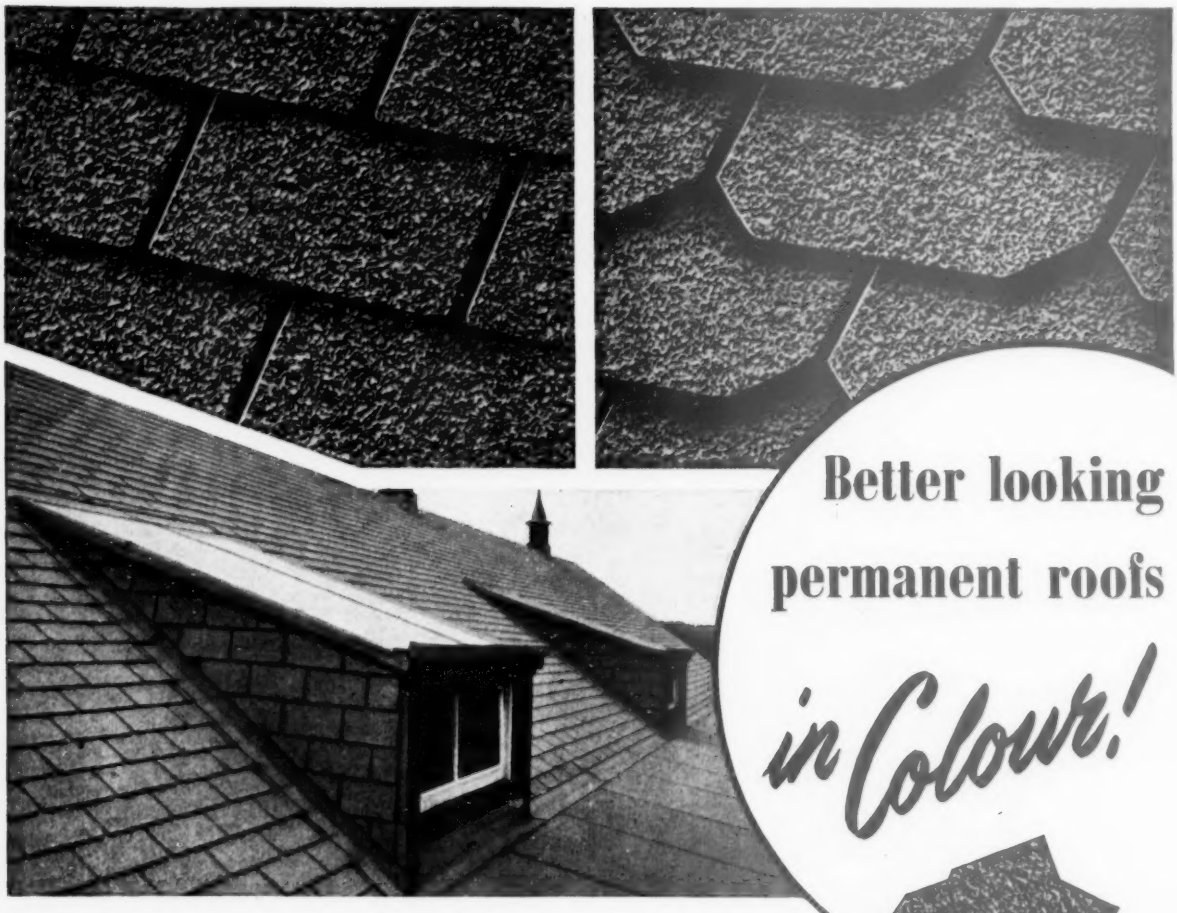

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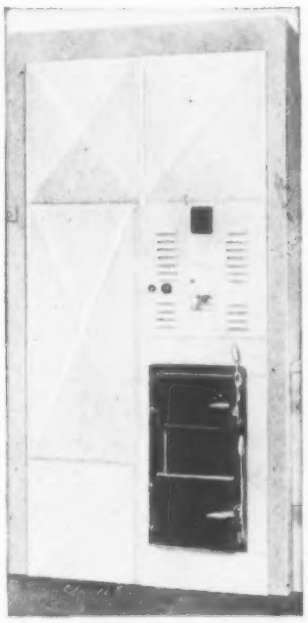

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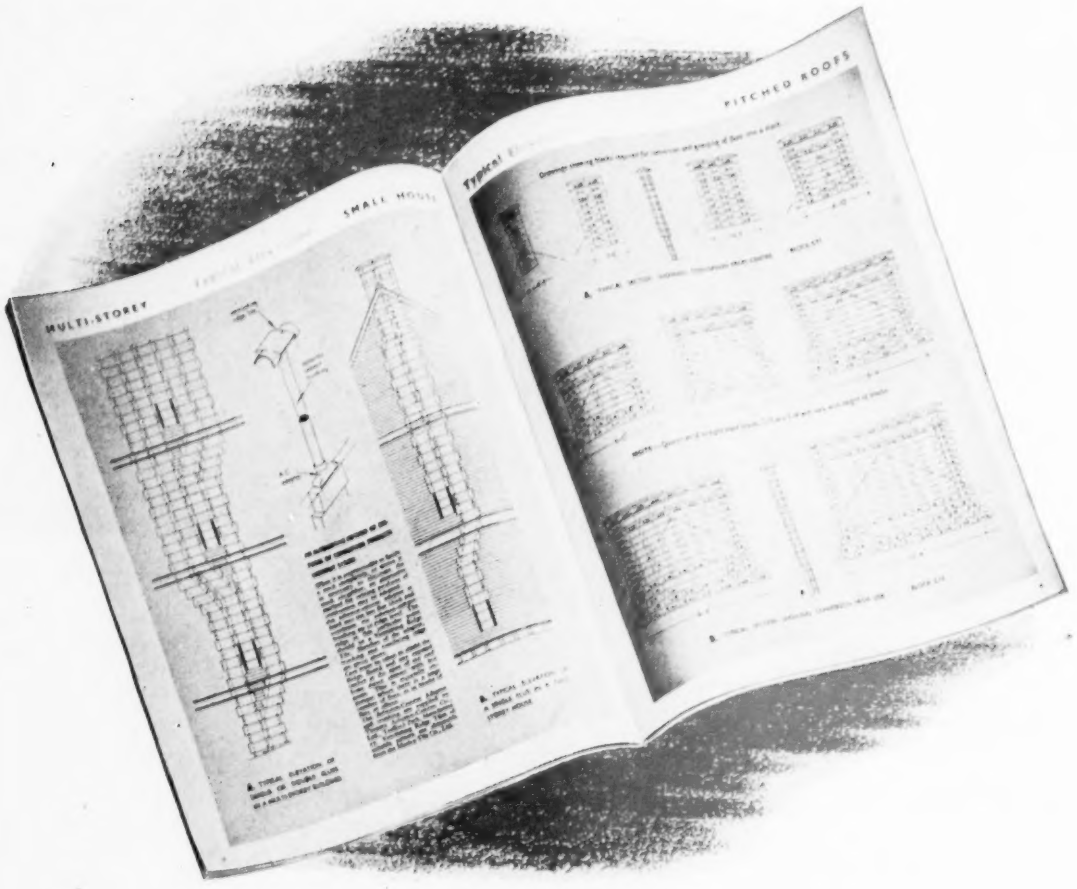

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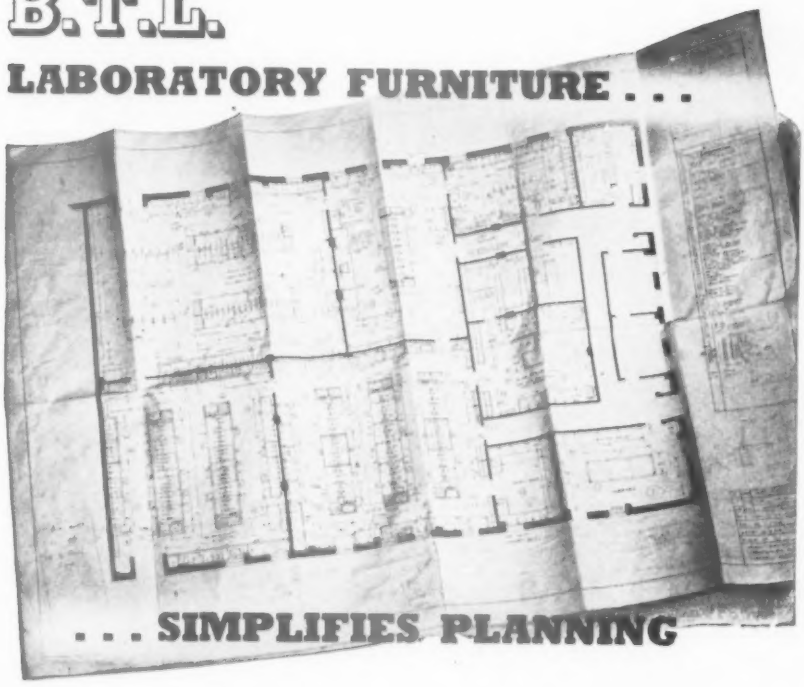

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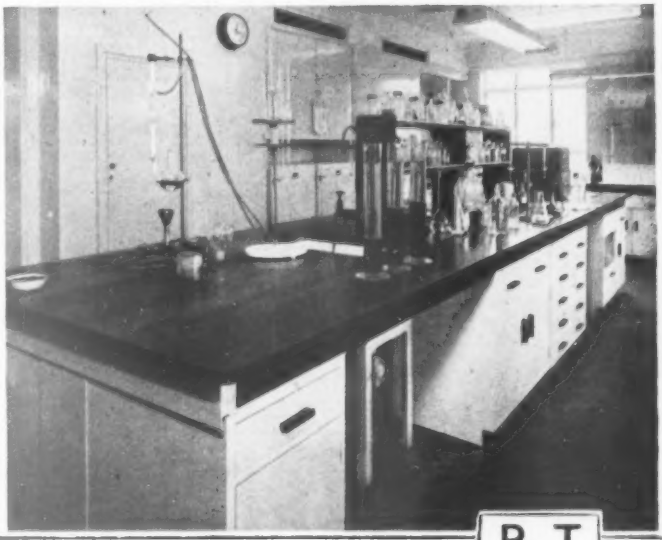

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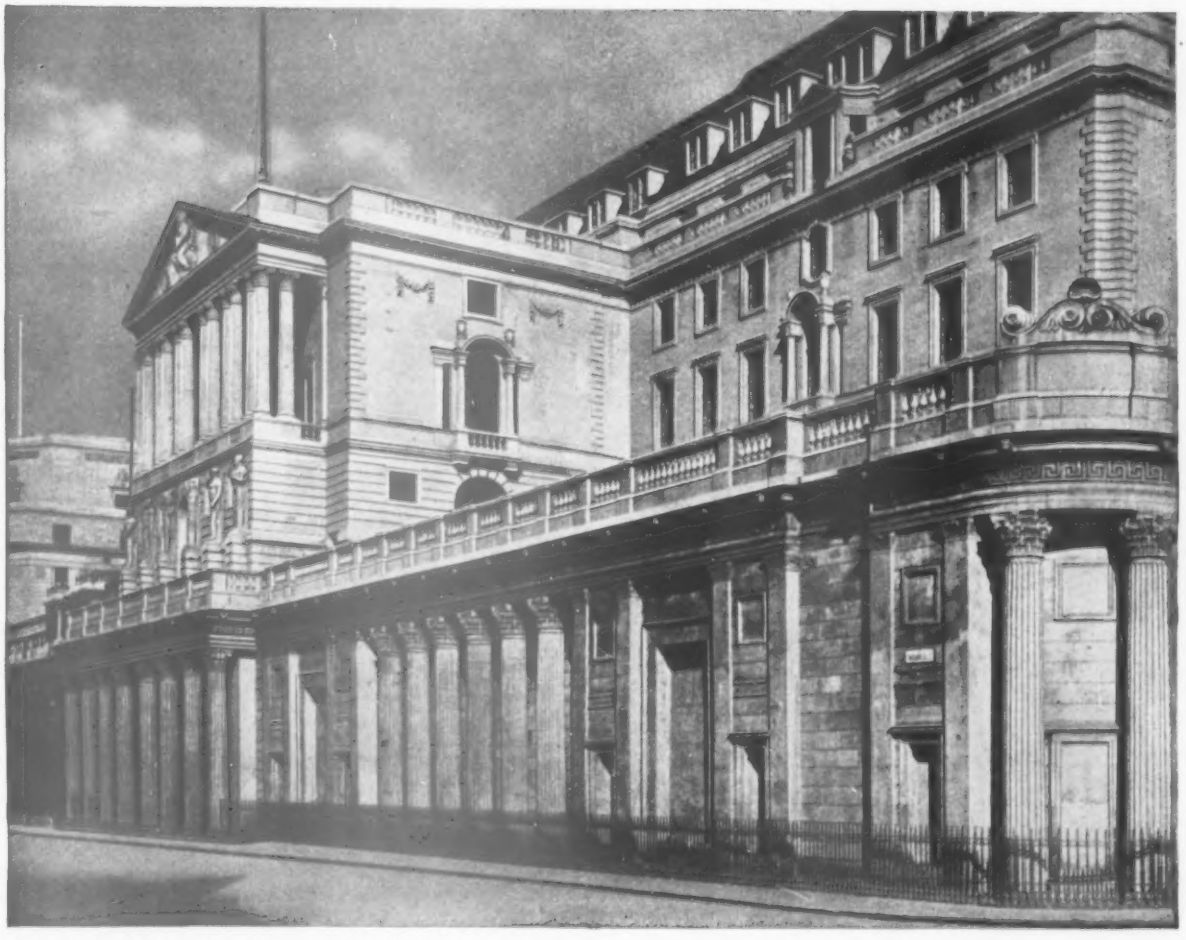

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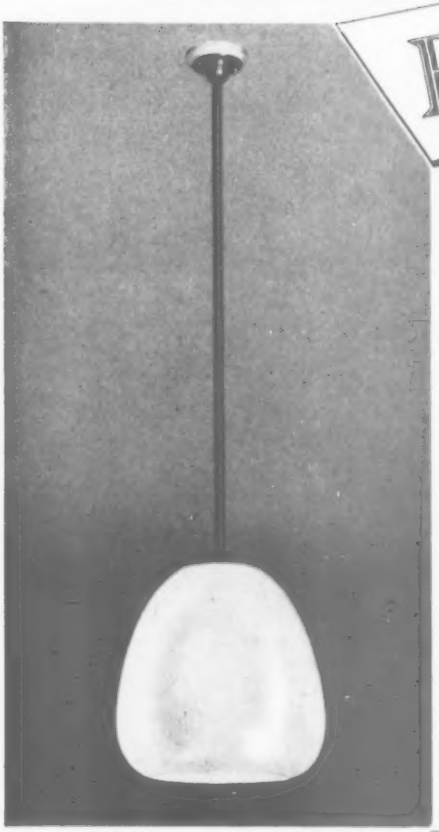

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October 22, 1953

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REBUILD THE CITY

THOSE who appreciate irony may be forgiven if their indulgence seemed to receive support last week in the City of London on the occasion of the annual traditional dinner given by the Lord Mayor to the bankers and merchants of the City.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's remarks on the "fairly even course" of progress in Britain since the war and the "remarkable response" of the City to the demands of defence, expansion and public services and the need to control inflation and his praise for increased production while strengthening our reserves, was made in the sanctuary of the Mansion House in the heart of a city still devastated and marred by weed-grown ruins and vacant sites.

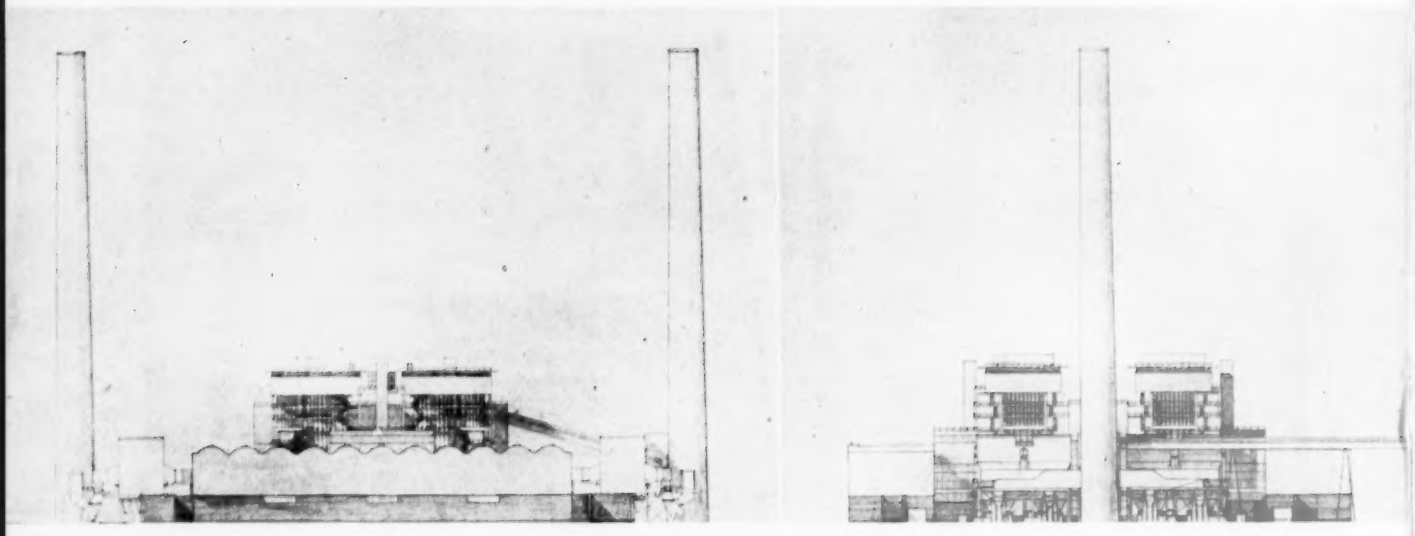
The Lord Mayor proposed the Chancellor's health and toasted the prosperity of the public purse, but, we sense, he too saw the irony of what he did and of much that had been said, for he stood representing a blitzed city from which many business houses had fled and to which it is likely that many will not return. He called the £6,500,000 so far allocated by way of licences for reconstruction in Central London (a wider area than the City's "square mile") a mere drop in the ocean. He said that the merchants had lost confidence that anything would be done to provide new buildings for the expansion of work and for central business and financial administration in the City of London.

Whatever criticism may be made of the Court of Common Council, of the delays and the differences of planning experts or of amenity wrangles, there is one glaring and outstanding factor that basically controls the issue of the rebuilding of the City. The dead hand is not that of the Ministry of Works Licensing Department, but that of the Treasury through the control of capital expenditure and in that control there is a falsity of values in regard to priorities.

The rebuilding of the City is an essential part of the expansion of national industry; it is necessary even on the lower plane of mere shop-window dressing, for our foreign rivals, friendly and otherwise, compare their own efforts in Hamburg, Rotterdam, Milan and many smaller cities and towns with the apparent apathy of our own capital city. The cynical might well add that, if so much has already been done and it is worthy of the praise of the Chancellor without rebuilding the City, then perhaps it is not necessary any longer to rebuild the City. Better instead to lay out the devastated areas as parks for cars and open spaces for "rest and culture."

The element of capital expenditure to which we have referred is one of relationships and comparative values. On this side of the question little has been said. If there is a case for rebuilding with the utmost speed, and even if it has taken already eight years to point the issue, then those that hold the purse-strings should be forced to fuller appreciation of the situation. Much has been said of the losses by merchants, insurance interests and landowners through the delays which have occurred, but little seems to come from the other side, namely from the Bankers or the Treasury in response to the cries from the wildernesses. Certain new commercial issues of stock have recently only survived the demands of the open market for some few minutes before the lists have been closed. To such permitted flotations there seems, therefore, enough money to go round with startling rapidity. The longer-term gambles of finance for capital expenditure may not be quite so attractive, but we can scarcely believe that the money would not be forthcoming if the controls were eased or lifted or at least related to more realistic priorities.

We noticed that the Governor of the Bank of England, speaking at the same dinner, patted the



SEMI-CLAD POWER STATION

Woolington Power Station designed by Farmer & Dark. Work starting on foundations early 1954. Designed on the principle that many components of a power station are structures in their own right and need no further cover such as a brick skin.

ball back into the Chancellor's court and suggested that deduction of taxation would free money for new capital; a mild way of dealing with the Chancellor's opening service of "economists, bank chairmen, critics are all divided as to whether we are inflated or whether we risk deflation. If all these disagree it is no use consulting a doctor. It is also valueless to go by intuition." And so the game goes on and the ruins of the City grow more weeds.

Planning by priority is essential to expansion and wise planners realize that priorities are only some of the factors and, however much the ball may be patted from court to court, there are some factors which are top-level responsibilities. As long ago as March, 1948, we said in these columns and we make no apologies for repetition: "Too much capital expenditure is being controlled; the control should be more balanced; revise priorities, classify them, not according to the needs of individual profits and pockets, but to the end that we may be healthy enough, wise enough and happy enough to meet our present needs, to export more; if necessary, to tighten our belts more, for the goal of future prosperity. Austerity is merely negative, it is not enough."

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

L.M.B.A. LUNCH TO THE LORD MAYOR

The L.M.B.A. annual lunch to the Lord Mayor of London certainly draws the distinguished people from the building world. The lunch was excellent and the speeches short and to the point. The Lord Mayor, nearing the end of his term of office, was in his usual battling form. Talking of the City he said that "it can and will, should and must be rebuilt." For present delays he did not blame the Ministries but said that the cat would be let out of the bag on the fourteenth. Sir David Eccles said, among other things, that he had been disappointed at the delays between the giving of the signal to go ahead on large jobs and the actual start on the site. He did not blame anyone for this but he said he hoped that it would be possible in the future to give encouragement to building owners to instruct their architects in better time and with the knowledge that the job would be certain to go on. The Minister pointed out that in the current year 60 per cent more starts had been authorized than in last year. The figure would have been higher but for heavy demands for cement for the repair of the sea defences. He thought that the worst of the brick famine was over and that on the whole we had just scraped through. Some architects I know would not agree with the Minister on this point.

The President of the L.M.B.A., Mr. Gerald Hill, talking to the Lord Mayor of London.

Every year at about this time there is unemployment among house painters; Sir David appealed for more winter painting and said that licences would be readily granted for this type of work. In the event of a refusal he would like to know all about it.

The Minister closed by saying that so far as he could see the only bar to further expansion of building in 1954 was cost.

When the Lord Mayor made his promised speech on October 14 at his dinner to the bankers and merchants of the City of London, it was seen that the Minister of Works had stolen some of his thunder. The Lord Mayor's main point was that rebuilding the City was held up by the merchants, who were naturally reluctant to spend large sums of money on architects' fees when they had no confidence that under the present licensing system their plans would ever come to anything.

NEW STYLE POWER STATION

The leader last week discussed the report recently made to the Minister of F. & P. on Power Station Design. The pictures on page 468 show drawings of a proposed "semi-clad" power station to be started at Woolington early in 1954. The central part houses the boilers, draught mechanism and dust extraction plant. The wavy roof is to be covered with aluminium. This design by Farmer and Dark is a welcome change from the cathedral type of power station. Whether the finished installation will become a blot on the landscape will depend to a great extent on siting, planting, and the external maintenance of the plant and buildings. Messrs. Farmer and Dark are known to take the best available advice on planting and this in itself is a good omen. The rest is clearly up to the B.E.A.

OLD STYLE GASWORKS

My views on gasworks architecture have frequently been aired here. My friend Astragal has drawn my attention to a horror of the first magnitude to be constructed shortly in Dover. It is unnecessary to illustrate it here for it runs true to form. The last time I wrote about the æsthetic shortcomings of the Gas Board's architecture I was roundly ticked off and told that the Area Boards invariably consulted the Royal Fine Arts Commission about their buildings. I would like to see the Commission's remarks on the Dover atrocity.

SOUTH BANK DEVELOPMENT

This Press show was a triumph for Dr. J. L. Martin, who illustrated his talk with coloured slides of the model, the Royal Festival Hall and the riverside garden. He gave a brilliant exposition of the ideas behind the permanent development of the area. His talk would make a first-class television programme. I wish that there could have been a competition for the 25-storeyed Shell Petroleum Building but this does not mean that I am in the least displeased to hear that Mr. Howard Robertson is consulting architect to the Shell Petroleum Company and, presumably, for this building.

You will note that the National Theatre has jumped smartly over Charing Cross bridge to a new site next to the County Hall. For this we should all be most grateful, for it is difficult to imagine how the Theatre and the Royal Festival Hall could have composed themselves on the site between the bridges.

It is a pity that Charing Cross Bridge must remain for several more years. When I was a boy its proposed removal was all the rage. Now British Railways, how about reviving the idea and building a footbridge in its place?

The new development should, to my mind, be only a beginning to the redevelopment of the whole of the south bank of the Thames in central London. Next, we want a plan for the area to the east of Waterloo Bridge. I believe that the L.C.C. owns most of the land down as far as Blackfriars Bridge already. Whether the Government will produce the money for the Science Centre remains to be seen but it would certainly help the early development round the R.F.H. I wonder whether the scheme will be completed in our lifetime?

SECTION A.A. AGAIN

It is good to see that this talented company is still keeping together and is to produce Ostrovsky's comedy, *The Diary of A Scoundrel*, at the Boltons Theatre on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, November 21, 22 and 23, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. Falk at the A.A.

The company, which works closely with the A.A. Dramatic Society, consists largely of young architects trained at the A.A. School. In a series of successful productions over the past few years it has earned a sparkling reputation. I advise you to go and see for yourselves.

BUILDING RESEARCH IN INDIA

Dr. Kurt Billig, well known as one of the earlier experts on prestressing in this country, has just been here on a short visit. After two years at Hong Kong University he is now director of Building Research to the Government of India, with a smart new headquarters at Roorkhee. The purpose of his visit was to recruit senior staff for his research station, and for this he is also visiting Zürich, Vienna, Berlin and possibly Stockholm. Dr. Billig thinks that there is a good chance for British manufacturers of certain building materials and equipment to regain some of the markets lost since partition, and he is anxious to set up a government building centre at his headquarters. Manufacturers who are interested should write to Dr. Billig, care of the Building Centre, Store Street, W.C.1.

CAMBRIDGE COMPETITION RESULT

By a queer coincidence the announcement of the result of the Cambridge Competition appeared in *The Times* on the same day as my question about it on this page. Sir Hugh Casson and Mr. Neville Conder are the winners and I salute them. *The Times* announcement did not speak of the competition but merely referred to Sir Hugh and Mr. Conder as the architects of the scheme. The model, which shows the buildings in block form only, and a number of sketches, is on view in the Senate House, Cambridge, on week-days until October 30.

VERSAILLES AT THE NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE

The next exhibition at the N.B.L. to be on show between November and January will be entitled: "Ver-

sailles: Its History in Books, Pictures and Personal Relics." The exhibition is being organized by Mr. Desmond Flower in co-operation with M. René Varin, Cultural Attaché at the French Embassy.

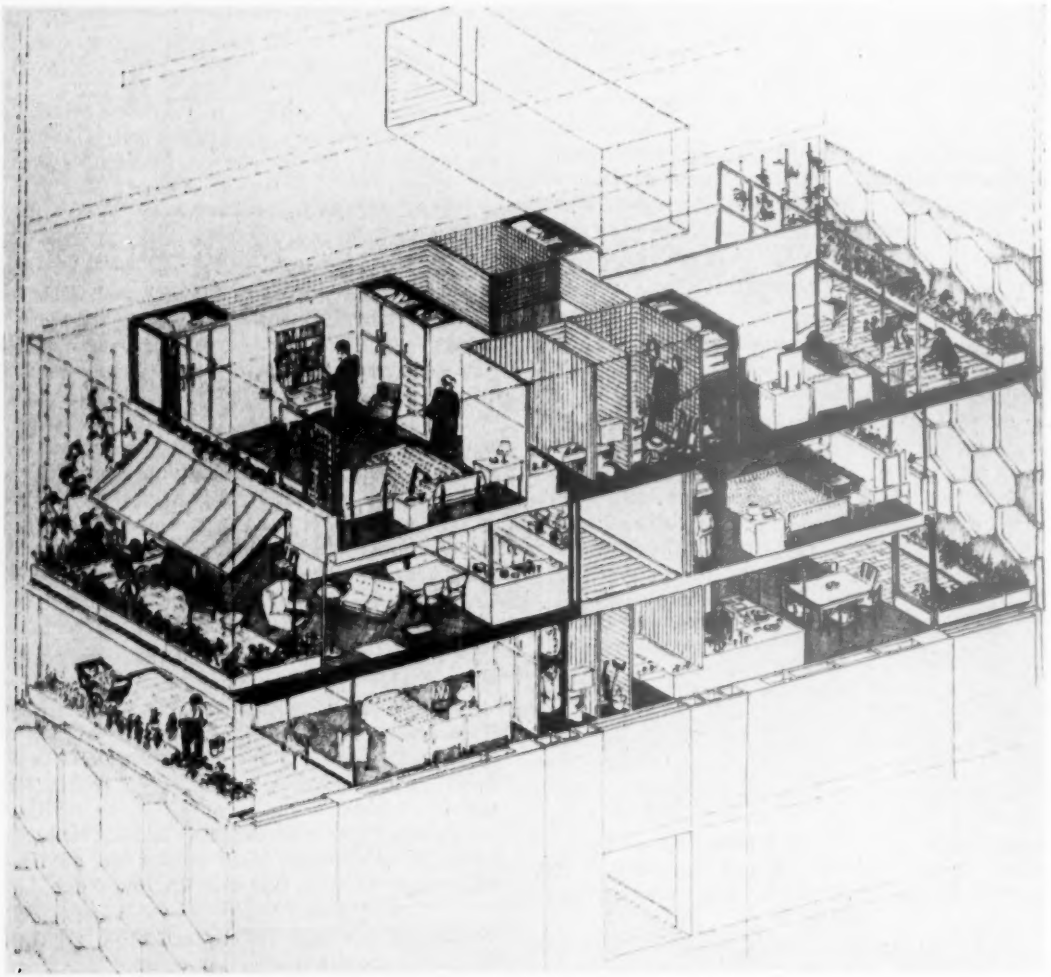
The exhibition will be designed to illustrate the 184 years between the foundation of a royal home at Versailles and the series of auction sales at which the revolutionaries dispersed the whole contents of the château. Louis XIV'S instructions on how best visitors should be shown round Versailles will be among the manuscripts on view. This exhibition will surely be of particular interest to all who love Versailles, particularly in view of recently announced plans for the restoration of the fabric which has been allowed to fall into a very serious state of disrepair.

ON COOPER'S HILL

An eventful week ended with the opening by the Queen on Cooper's Hill of the Runnymede Memorial to the Officers and Men of the Air Forces of the Commonwealth. What a beautiful site for a memorial it is. The building is well placed at the top of an expanse of grassland surrounded on all sides by trees. From the road below, which runs through the Medes, the tower over the Memorial's Shrine appears through a gap in the trees which line the ridgeway. I took a quick look at the Memorial's Cloisters. It seemed to me they were impressive—simple and dignified. To accommodate all the names of the Roll of Honour could not have been the least of Mr. Maufe's problems.

After the unveiling ceremony, which the Queen performed from a blue dais with white canopy by pressing a button, Her Majesty, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother and the Duke of Gloucester, walked among the rows of relatives who, in a semi-circle round the dais, completely filled the grassland in front of the memorial. Next-of-kin of the men and women of the Roll of Honour had all received invitations to be present. They turned up in thousands, men, women and children of all ages, many wearing medals, most of them carrying flowers—a wreath or costly bouquet or bunch of chrysanthemums or anemones. I hope all those who came long distances managed to get inside the Memorial.

ABNER



An impression of the living accommodation in High Paddington (see first news note).

The New Bus Station in Store Street, Dublin, which is soon to be opened. It was designed by Michael Scott and has taken four years to complete. Provision has been made for a restaurant, cinema in the basement for 226 persons, snack bar, shops and kiosks. The upper floors will house 800 headquarters staff. The Bus Station will be known in Eire as Arus Mhic Dhiarmuda.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

High Paddington

A NUMBER of leading firms in the building industry have formed a Committee to examine the technical problems of high building in the United Kingdom. They have taken as the basis for their examination the High Paddington Scheme prepared by Mr. Sergei Kadleigh, A.A. (Hons.) Dipl., A.R.I.B.A., which has been described in a booklet published by *The Architect & Building News*. Mr. R. A. Allan, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., Member for Paddington South, has accepted the Chairmanship of this Committee, which will comprise the following member firms: Concrete Development Co., Ltd., Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., Waygood-Otis, Ltd., Williams & Williams, Ltd., Willment Bros., Ltd.

The Committee have appointed a number of well-known Consultants to advise them in their investigations as follows: Messrs. Freeman, Fox & Partners, Messrs. R. T. James & Partners, Dr. A. W. Skempton, D.F.C., A.M.I.C.E., and Messrs. Carr, Rudd & Partners.

Mr. G. Mansell, Assistant Editor of *The Architect & Building News*, is acting as Public Relations Officer for the Committee.

I.A.A.S. President Speaks Out

Speaking at the Coronation Year Luncheon of the London and Home Counties Branch of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors which was held at the Dorchester Hotel last week, Alderman F. W. Dean, President of the I.A.A.S., had this to say about architects and surveyors :—

"Suggestions have been made that a separate organization should be formed to represent the interests of salaried architects, and that such an organization should be on the lines of the B.M.A. There are objections to setting up yet another body to represent the interests of our profession, unless this were done with the consent and co-operation of the R.I.B.A. and other existing architectural bodies.

"The interests of the private practitioner must also be safeguarded. He is indispensable to the official architect, the official surveyor and the private employer.

"Suggestions have been made to make the professions more commercial, and that architects should serve on the Boards of Contractors. We deplore this suggestion. There can be no gain, but a distinct loss of prestige to the profession.

"The word 'Surveyor' is too general and ambiguous, and in order that the public should clearly understand the position we are sectionalizing our membership within the various categories—building surveyor, quantity surveyor, land agency and valuation, land, and fire, etc.

"Pre-planning is an essential requisite for successful building operations, and to this end there should be closer co-operation between architects and surveyors, and we support the suggestion that quantity surveyors should be called in at the earliest possible stage in the preparation of building schemes. These, and many other matters affecting the welfare of the architectural and surveying professions, call for united action, and I hope that the R.I.B.A. and the R.I.C.S., who hitherto have elected to stand alone, will now realize that the I.A.A.S. is an important and powerful organization, that is not willing to acquiesce in any closed shop policy, but is able to willing to join forces with all recognized bodies in safeguarding the interests of architecture and surveying, and the maintenance of a high standard of education, efficiency and integrity."

Among the many important guests who attended the luncheon were: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott; Sir Arthur Middleton, Chairman of the L.C.C.; Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of the Central Lands Board; and Mr. Reginald Stamp, Chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee. The Branch Chairman, Lt.-Col. B. C. G. Shore, proposed the loyal toast. Other toasts were: the London and Home Counties Branch of the I.A.A.S. and the Association, proposed by Sir William Fitzgerald and replied to by Alderman F. W. Dean; and the Guests, proposed by Mr. F. J. Meekins, Vice-Chairman of the Branch, and replied to by Mr. J. R. W. Alexander, President of the Institute of Arbitrators.

Builders Clerks Benevolent Institution Annual Dinner

The sixty-seventh annual dinner was held at the Cafe Royal on Tuesday, 13th, with the President, Sir George M. Burt, M.I.C.E., F.I.O.B., in the chair. Over four hundred members and their guests attended the dinner. After the loyal toast had been proposed by Sir George Burt, Mr. Gerald A. Hill, President of the L.M.B.A., proposed the toast of the B.C.B.I. which was responded to by both the President and the honorary treasurer of the

Institute, S. H. F. Pulley, F.R.G.S., who announced a recent change in the constitution, that of the inclusion of the staffs of sub-contracting firms among those eligible to benefit from the Institution.

The Guests were toasted after a very witty speech by W. Eric Rice, C.B.E., J.P., F.I.O.B., who caused considerably more merriment than the professional entertainer who preceded him. Sir Thomas P. Bennett, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., Hon.F.I.O.B., Hon.F.I.B.D., and Alfred Harris, F.R.I.C.S., replied on behalf of the guests and ended the evening on a cheerful note shortly after ten o'clock.

The Egerton Report on District Heating

The sub-committee of the Heating and Ventilation (Reconstruction) Committee of the Building Research Board of the D.S.I.R., under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred Egerton, has made its report, which is published for M.o.W. by H.M.S.O. in two vols.: P.W.B.S. No. 31 (Parts I-V), price 7s 6d, and P.W.B.S. No. 32 (Part VI), price 15s.

Play Areas Essay Competition

The following awards have been made in the competition for an illustrated essay on a play area around flats.

The first prize to be divided equally between two entries as follows: Miss Elisabeth Beazley, A.R.I.B.A., with illustrations by Petronella Cundy-Cooper, and A. B. Grove, Dipl.T.P. (Nottm.), A.M.T.P.I., and G. F. Chadwick, M.A., B.Sc., Dip.T.P. (Manc.), A.M.T.P.I.

The following three entries have been highly commended: J. A. C. Higgins, A.R.I.B.A., Alan Richard Mason, John Peake, A.R.I.B.A.

The winning entries will be published in a special play areas number of the Housing Centre Review, together with a report on the entries to be given verbally by Lady Allen of Hurtwood, F.I.L.A., chairman of the assessors, at a meeting at the Housing Centre on November 3 at 1.15 p.m. This special number of the Review will contain articles on children's play areas.

The assessors felt that many of the essays and plans contained good and useful suggestions, and it is hoped to place them on view at the Centre during November.

Heating and Ventilating of Industrial Buildings

The Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers is organizing a symposium of seven papers on Heating and Ventilating Industrial Buildings to be held on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, November 11, 1953, in the Lecture Hall of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, London, S.W.1. Any person interested in this subject may attend.

Rebuilding the City

The following letter from the P.R.I.B.A. appeared in Monday's *Times*.

To the Editor, The Times.

Sir,—Both building owners and architects will be interested in the Lord Mayor's speech at the Mansion House, reported in *The Times* of October 15, referring to the difficulties besetting those concerned with rebuilding the City. It is hard to see how these difficulties can be avoided, unless a policy is followed more consistently than it has been in the past.

As long as building licensing remains in force, clients wanting to rebuild damaged premises or erect new buildings are naturally reluctant to incur the expense of professional fees on a large project unless there is some assurance of obtaining a building licence within a reasonable period: the architect would be the last to urge his client to incur these expenses. If, therefore, on some date and without prior warning, Her Majesty's Government announce that a certain sum will be available for licensing of office buildings in the City, there must inevitably be delay before building operations can start, for few, if any, clients will have incurred the expense of preparing full plans and drawings in advance. The Government, the Royal Institute of British Architects and the building industry generally, have all subscribed to the principle that it is bad business to attempt to start building operations until complete drawings, specifications and details are available. Failure to observe that principle involves delay in the building operation and additional expense. If a client could be given reasonable warning and definite assurance that within a specified period a licence would be forthcoming, his architect could be instructed to proceed with the preparation of the working drawings and could be ready for the builder at the date of issue of the licence.

It may well be impracticable to remove building licensing altogether at present, but the nearer we get to its abolition, the more will confidence revive and the manufacturers of building materials be encouraged to increase production, with a resulting fall in building costs. Surely, therefore, it is all a question of confidence, as the Lord Mayor has suggested, and only the Government can supply the necessary stimulus.

I am, etc.,

HOWARD ROBERTSON,
President, R.I.B.A.

Building Research 1952

"Building Research 1952" has just been published for D.S.I.R. by H.M.S.O., price 3s 6d, by post 3s 8d. The publication describes the work of the Building Research Station on problems ranging from the prevention of dry rot to the heating and lighting of schools.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

It is announced with regret that Mr. Edward Armstrong has retired from practice owing to ill health. The practice will be continued by his partner, Mr. Frederick MacManus, F.R.I.B.A., under the same title of Edward Armstrong and Frederick MacManus, Chartered Architects, at a new address, 28, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W.1. Welbeck 2273-4.

Mr. Mark Hartland Thomas, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A., has resigned from the post of Chief Industrial Officer of The Council of Industrial Design as from October 31, 1953, to devote more time to the study of modular co-ordination and to resume his private practice as an architect and industrial designer.

EXHIBITION

An Exhibition of Contemporary Spanish Architecture will be opened at The Building Centre, 26, Store Street, W.C.1, by the Spanish Ambassador, His Excellency the Duke of Primo de Rivera, on Monday, October 26, at 3.30 p.m.

The Exhibition will be open to the public as from October 27 until November 14. Daily 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

Ministry of Works

October 27 at 7.15 p.m. Lecture on "The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations," by A. Gow, M.A., B.Sc., Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, at Lesser Burgh Hall, Church Street, Dumbarton.

The Architectural Association

October 28 at 8 p.m. Annual General Meeting. Address by the President, Sir Hugh Casson, R.D.I., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., on "Notes in Passing," at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

The Modular Society

October 28 at 6.30 p.m. The first annual general meeting will be held at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, W.C.2. The names of the Executive Committee, previously elected by postal ballot, will be declared at this meeting and the Provisional Committee will thereupon resign.

Society of Chemical Industry

April 29 at 6 p.m. Annual General Meeting. Talk on "Control of Sound in Buildings—Requirements, Materials and Methods," by H. J. Purkis, Building Research Station, at the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Five-room all-aspect houses in semi-detached blocks. Local stone has been used on front elevations and existing trees and amenities have been preserved.

GLENROTHES NEW TOWN

FIVE years ago the Secretary of State for Scotland appointed the Glenrothes Development Corporation for the purpose of building a new town in this important part of Scotland. It is, therefore, an appropriate time to look back on the fruits of the efforts of the Corporation.

Before doing so, however, it might be advisable to reiterate first the purpose of the town. It is being built primarily for the purpose of housing miners and their families who will be employed in the Rothes Pit which is being sunk at the present time. This immediately raises the question : Will this town in a few years' time merely become a mining town? The Corporation are aiming at a balance of 1 in 8 as far as the miner is concerned and up to date this ratio is being maintained. It is a factor which will have to be constantly kept under review.

What has the Corporation and its officials achieved during these five years? This appears to be the question being asked in regard to the majority of new towns. The Corporation's fourth annual report provides the statistics to answer this question; but before giving these it might be advantageous to consider the period of time. Five years is, in the life of a town, a negligible period by which to measure anything. This fact appears to be lost sight of by those critics who point a finger of scorn and ask if that is all that has been achieved. Looking round the new towns one has the feeling that the corporations are trying to offset this criticism by building as much as possible in as short a time as possible. Whilst this in certain respects is commendable, it also has its drawbacks.

In twenty years' time the question may well be asked : "Is that the best they could produce in the early '50s?" The excuse that it was done in a rush will sound very feeble and yet it would be the truth.

One is tempted to ask if, in the long run, it would not be in the interest of new towns to try to lay emphasis on quality rather than quantity. This does not necessarily particularly apply to new towns but to the whole problem of housing. Technicians connected with housing, wherever it may be, are being judged by corporations and committees by the quantity completed per month or year, as the case may be. The best cannot be produced under such circumstances. It will be the architects of to-day who will be criticized by the future generations not appreciating the handicaps with which they have to contend.

A new town is looked upon as setting an example, but it should be on quality and not quantity, and if, therefore, a technician is to give of his best he must be given time to produce the best.

No town of any lasting architectural merit grew in the space of a few years. This is what we are expecting of our new town corporations. Added to this difficulty is the vital one of finance.

Bearing these difficulties in mind, from both the technical and economic angles, has Glenrothes achieved anything during its short lifetime?

The first neighbourhood unit of Woodside, to the east of the town, is nearing completion. This unit is built around the only existing community group of any size within the designated area. This unit, in addition to residential development, contains two shopping centres. The first comprises seven shops with flats above, flanked by three terraced houses at either end. The whole forms a pleasing group.

The second shopping centre consists of twelve shop units, five maisonnettes and eight flats, together with a community hall to seat 250 people. This centre is nearing completion.

Top Left: Four-room space-saving houses, and "Coronation Cottages", six two-room bungalows for aged, infirm or disabled miners. Top Right: Crescent of three-room houses. Bottom Left: Three, four and five-room houses in Balgonie Avenue. Bottom Right: Block of four-room houses. Care has been taken to preserve existing trees and hedges.

Two schools have likewise been completed within this unit, a nursery school of British Aluminium construction for 225 children and a primary school for 650 children; as the annual report states with regard to this latter school it "both educationally and architecturally constitutes a very useful addition to the new town."

The problem now facing the Corporation is to so phase its development that it will grow towards and around the area reserved for the future town centre. It is faced with the need of ensuring the proper growth of this vital and focal point. This is not going to be an easy matter to solve when a centre has already grown up on the perimeter of the town.

Housing is proceeding to the east and south of the town centre, but will housing in itself produce that "life" which is so essential to the centre of any town?

The Corporation's total housing programme at the date of their annual report was 1,735, of which 336 had been completed; 306 were also completed by Fife County Council. The variety of dwellings built is worthy of commendation. Whilst two-storey dwellings predominate, the use of curves and long blocks has provided architectural variety, much lacking in many post-war schemes. The use of single-storey blocks has also added character to the schemes. Designs have been prepared for four-storey Y blocks, consisting of twelve houses each, and four-storey maisonnettes and flat types, each of up to twenty-four houses.

It is pleasing to note that existing amenities have been incorporated in the developments, and when the landscaping plans and tree planting proposals which are under consideration are carried out, that rawness which is a feature of new large scale housing development will disappear.

What progress will be achieved during the coming five years is the question many of us in Scotland who are keenly interested in the future welfare of this new town, will watch with interest.

M. E. T.

Group of shops with flats over, flanked by three-room terrace houses in Woodside Residential Precinct.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A NEW HEAD OFFICE BUILDING FOR UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD KAMPALA, UGANDA

DESIGN AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM OF £1,000

By E. I. GRAFF A.R.I.B.A.

WINNER'S REPORT

General Planning

The proposed building has been planned in blocks providing for a minimum of west facing offices and a maximum of air circulation. The author considers the building to be a satisfactory architectural entity which can only be improved by the future extension as shown on the drawings.

Offices have been planned to a depth of 16ft, being the maximum for a satisfactory distribution of natural day-

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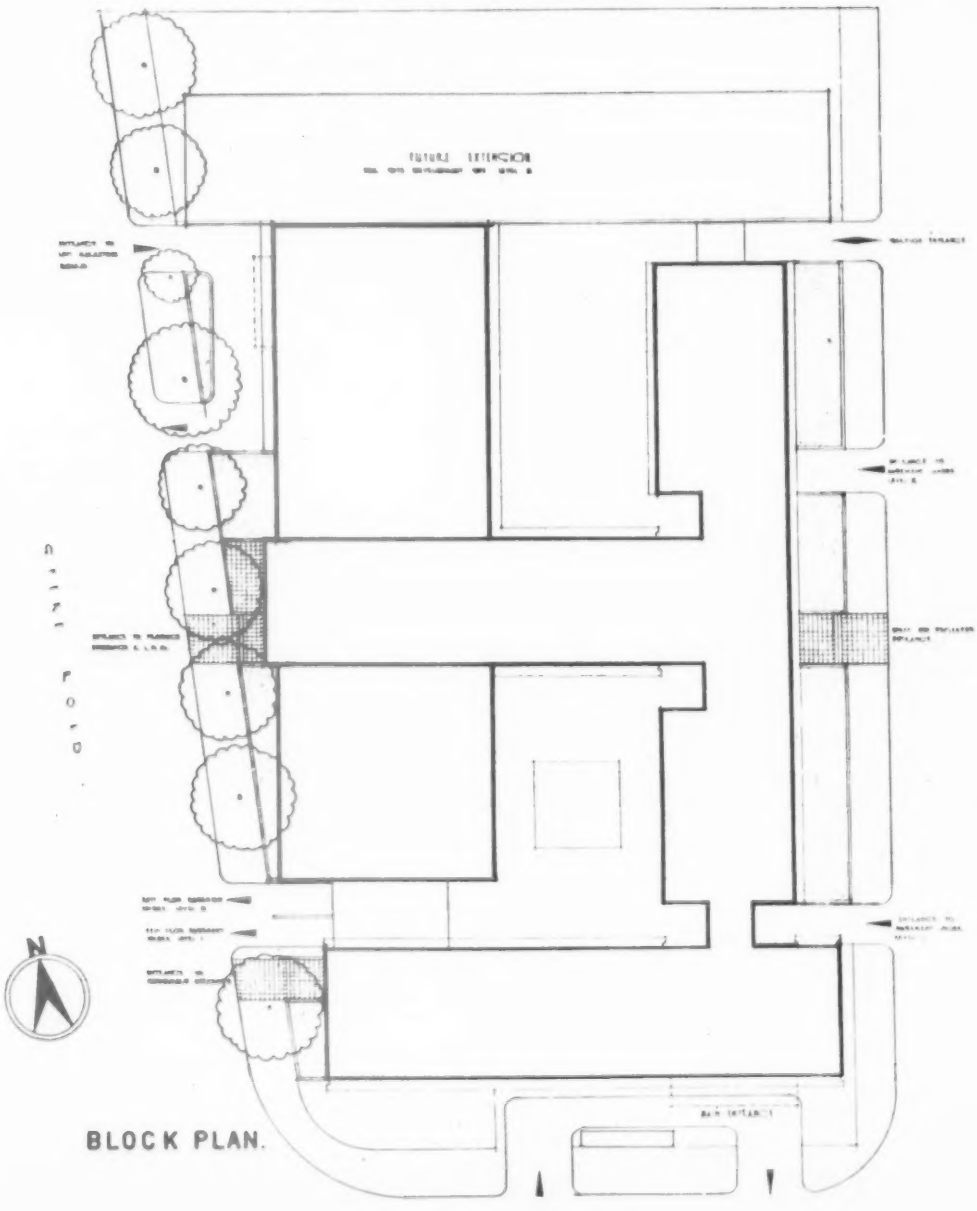
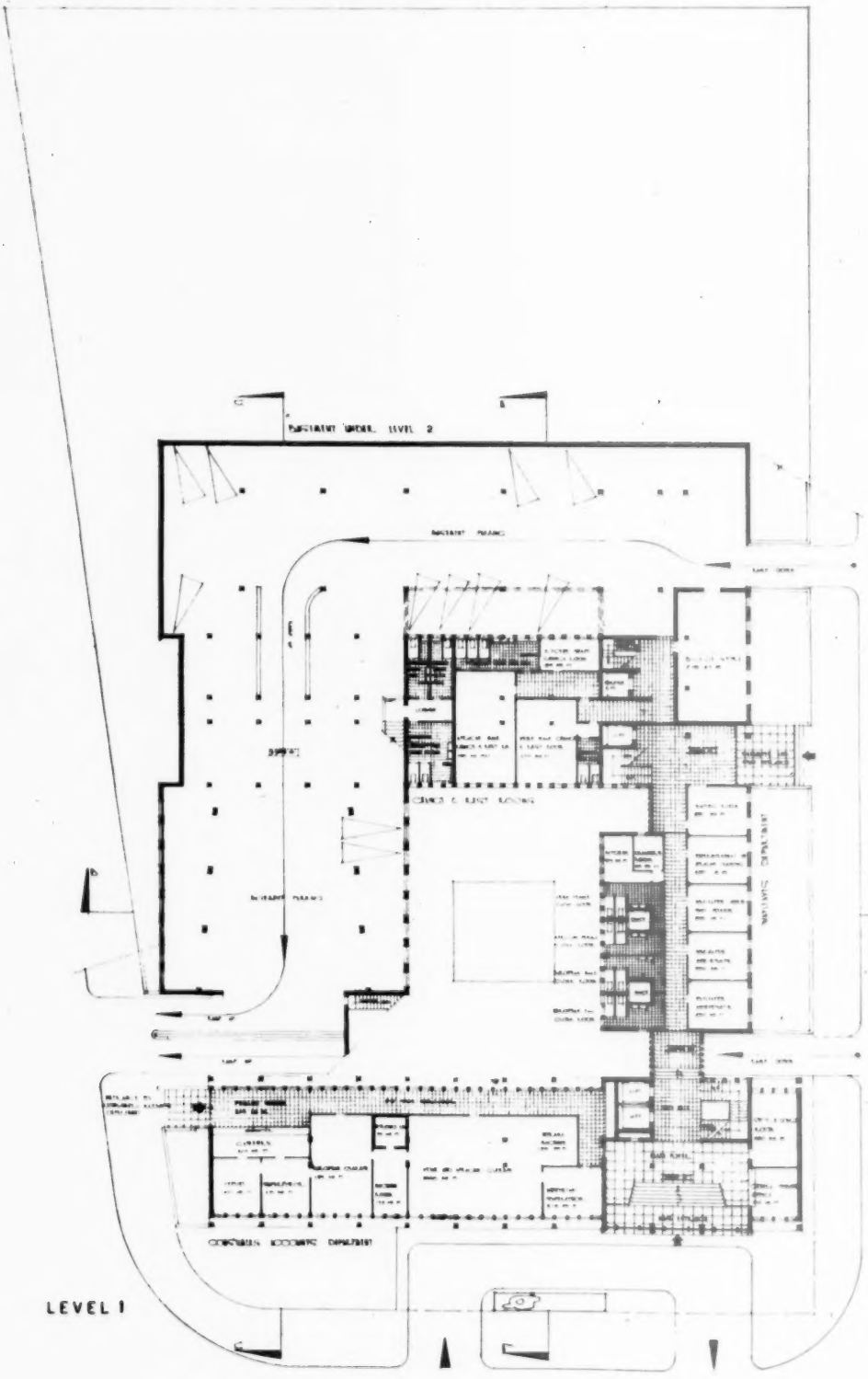
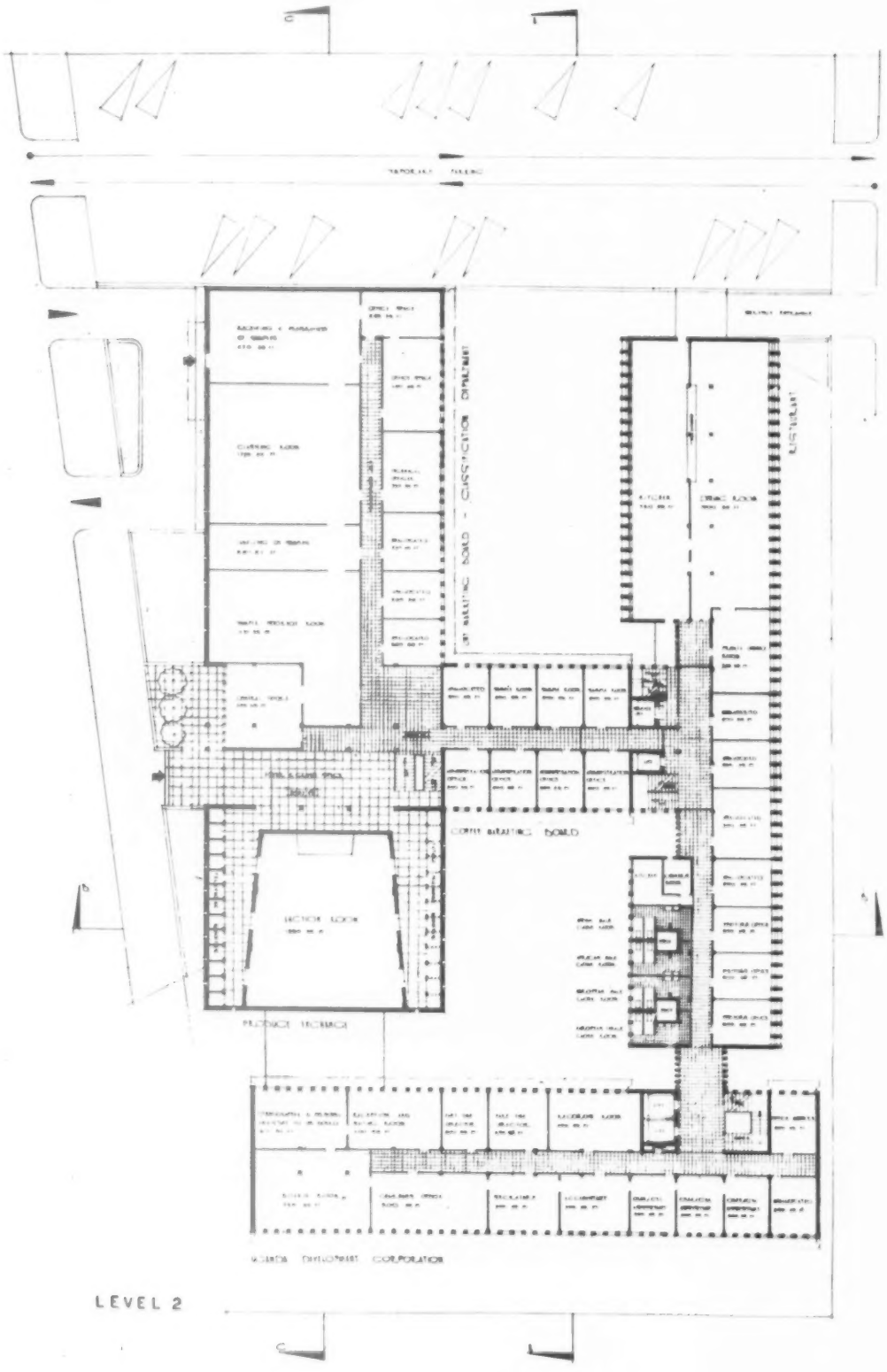


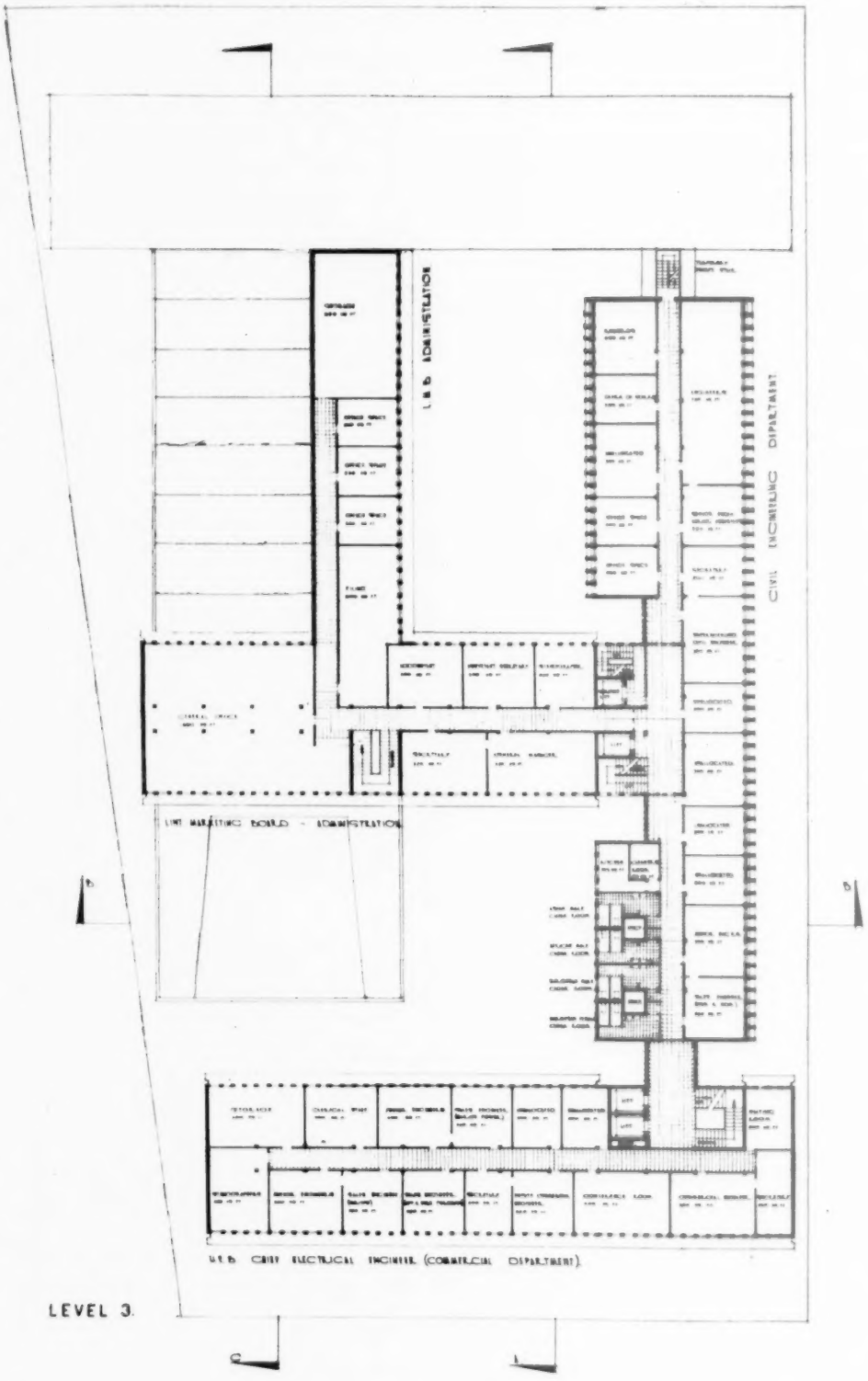
BLOCK PLAN.



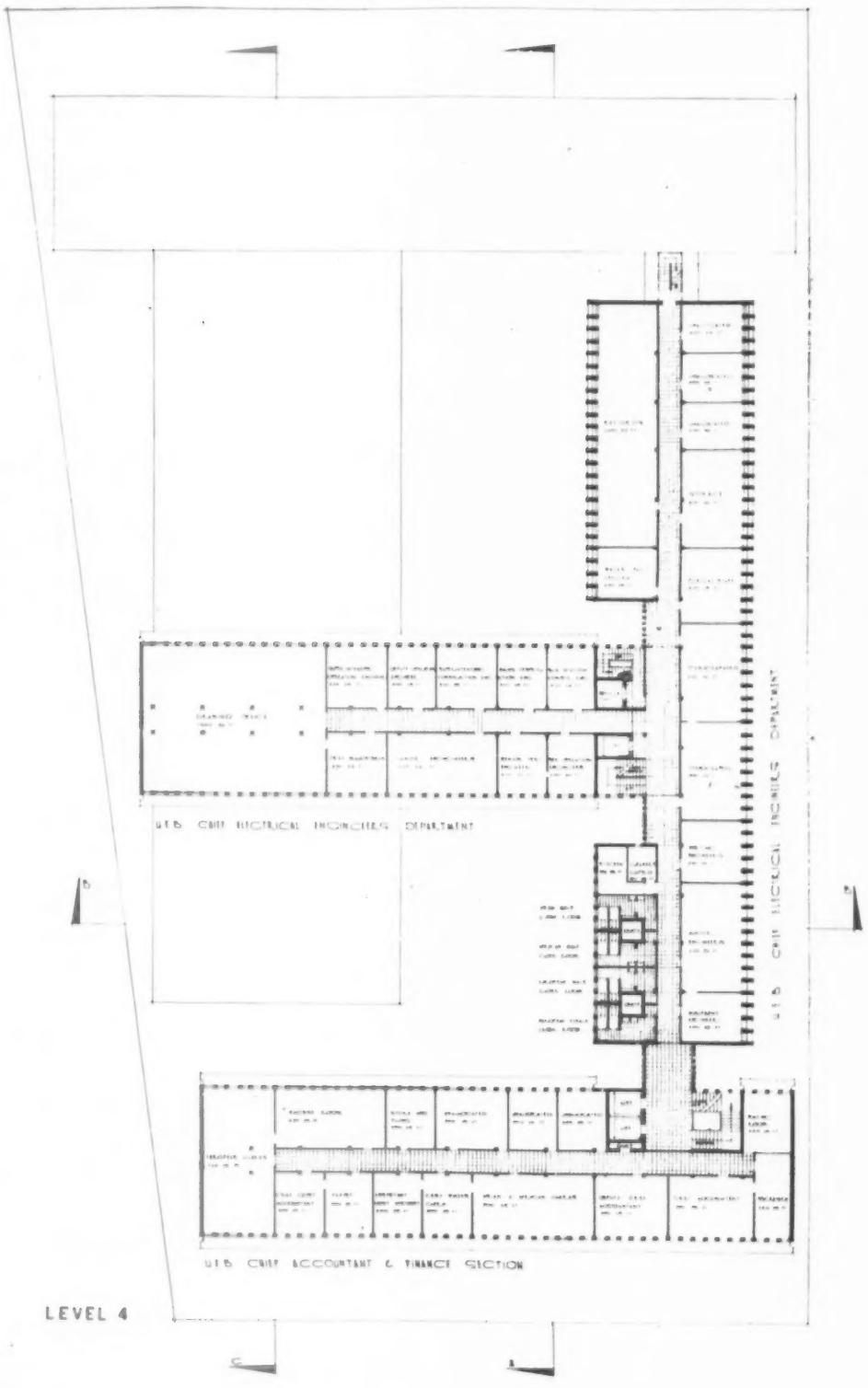
HEAD OFFICE BUILDING, UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD



WINNING DESIGN BY E. I. GRAFF, A.R.I.B.A.



HEAD OFFICE BUILDING, UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD



WINNING DESIGN BY E. I. GRAFF, A.R.I.B.A.

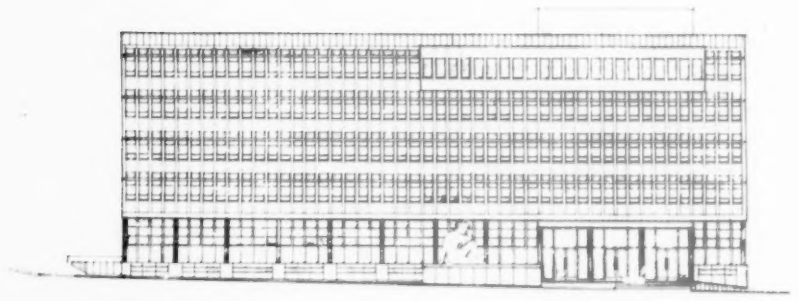
SCHEDULE OF FINISHES

EXTERNAL FINISHES

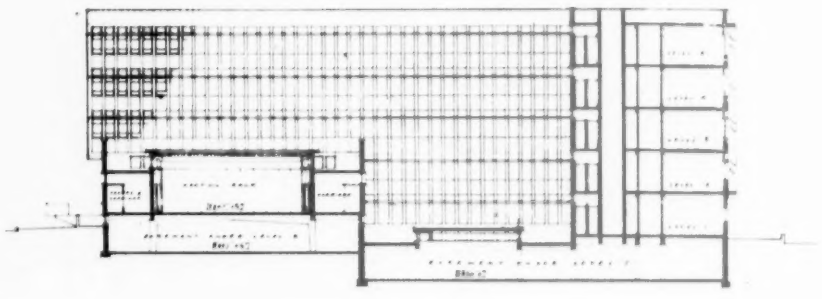
White Precast Terrazzo fins, facings and fixed louvres.
Grey Precast Terrazzo spandrils.
(Economy can be effected by substituting plaster for the above on external wall facing on to internal court).
Mozaic facing to free standing columns and walls where shown on ground floor.
Dark grey precast terrazzo facing to basement and garden walls.
Bronze grilles to basement openings.
Bronze doors and frames to entrances.

INTERNAL F NISHES

Entrance Foyer :
Terrazzo floor.
Mahogany Panelling.
Plaster and paint.
Secondary Entrances :
Terrazzo Floors.
Terrazzo Dadoes.
Corridors and Lobbies :
Asphalt tile floor.
Terrazzo dado.
Offices :
Wood block floor.
Plaster and paint walls and ceilings.
Public Offices :
Asphalt tile floors.
Terrazzo dadoes.
Mahogany fittings.
Cloakrooms and Rest rooms :
Terrazzo Floors.
Terrazzo Dadoes.
Boardrooms and Heads of Departments :
Wood Block Floors.
Mahogany Panelling.
Lint Marketing Board Stores :
Grano Floors.
One coat cement plaster on walls.
Auction Room :
Wood Block Floor.
Mahogany Panelling.
Restaurant and Private Dining Room :
Asphalt tile floors.
Plaster and paint on walls.
Mahogany Counters etc.
Kitchen :
Terrazzo floors.
Terrazzo dado.
Basement and Stores :
Floated concrete floors.
Bag and lime to basement walls and ceiling.



ELEVATION TO KAMPALA ROAD



SECTION BB

Continued from page 475

light. As office areas required subdivision in 50ft multiples a module of 3ft 3in thus resulted.

The Produce Exchange and Lint Marketing Board being of a different character and function to the rest of the accommodation, were planned as articulated single-storey units integrated with the remainder of the scheme.

This allows for the necessary introduction of top lighting to the stores, an economical structure over the large volumes, and sound insulation of the produce exchange.

Structure

The structure designed gives complete flexibility to office layout with an uninterrupted 7½in deep reinforced concrete slab to carry 4½in partition walls on the module. The external columns have been placed on each module, and the short span between results in the elimination of external beams. This also gives a completely symmetrical window to room relationship. Two beams carry corridor walls and extend the length of the buildings, spanning on to columns at 13ft centres.

The Lint Marketing Board stores and Produce Exchange are roofed with light metal trusses covered with "Robertsons" protected roofing. Over the Lint Marketing Board stores a saw tooth roof truss has been used and over the Produce Exchange a sloping roof supported on exposed light metal lattice trusses treated as an architectural feature from within. These roofs are considered suitable and economical. Insulation is provided in the space between the roof covering and the ceiling.

Vertical Circulations

The main circulation is at the junction of the two main office blocks. The secondary circulation is near the service core, which relates to the Asian and African rest rooms, the staff entrance to the kitchen, the bicycle entrance to the basement, and the caretaker's flat on the roof.

Cloakrooms

The four units required on each floor, together with the tea kitchen and cleaner's room, are contained in one unit readily accessible from all parts of the building. This centralizes plumbing services. Additional cloakroom units are visualized in the future extensions. The African and Asian rest rooms and additional cloakroom facilities required by the Produce Exchange are combined with those of the kitchen staff and placed near the cloakroom core.

Departments

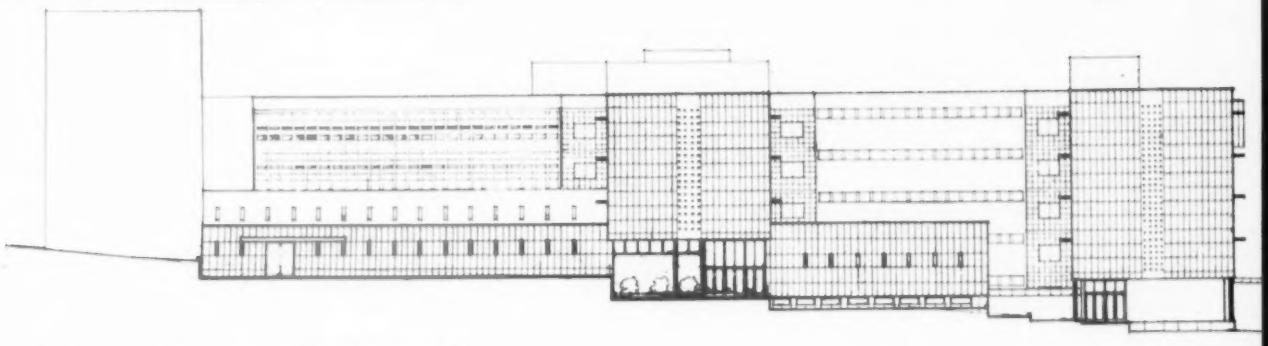
The departments in complete units have been planned on one or more floors. Where no mention is made in specific departments to office messengers, these will be catered for in the widening of the corridors in the links.

Chairman's Suite

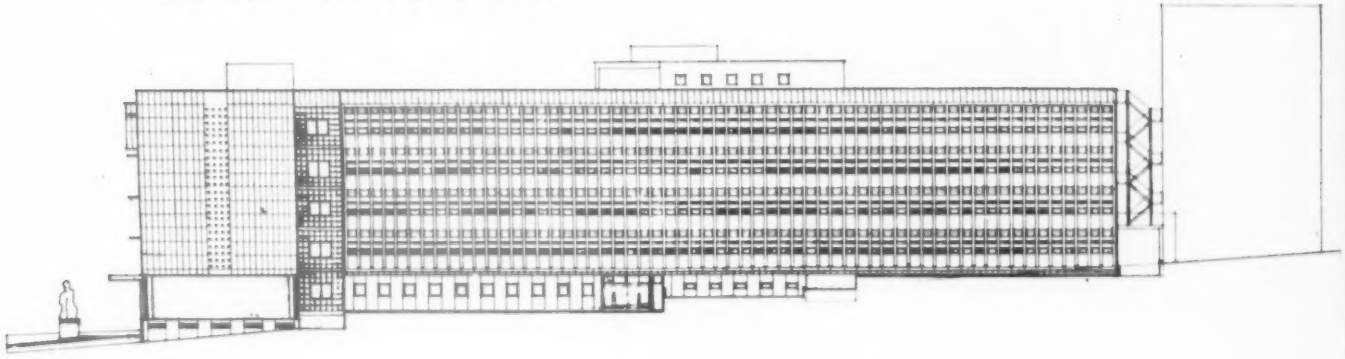
This unit has been closely related to the main vertical circulation. Similarly, the other heads of departments have been placed for the most part in the same relative position on different floors. The Chairman's suite and boardroom have been cantilevered from the normal external face of the office blocks to improve the proportion within these rooms.

Restaurant

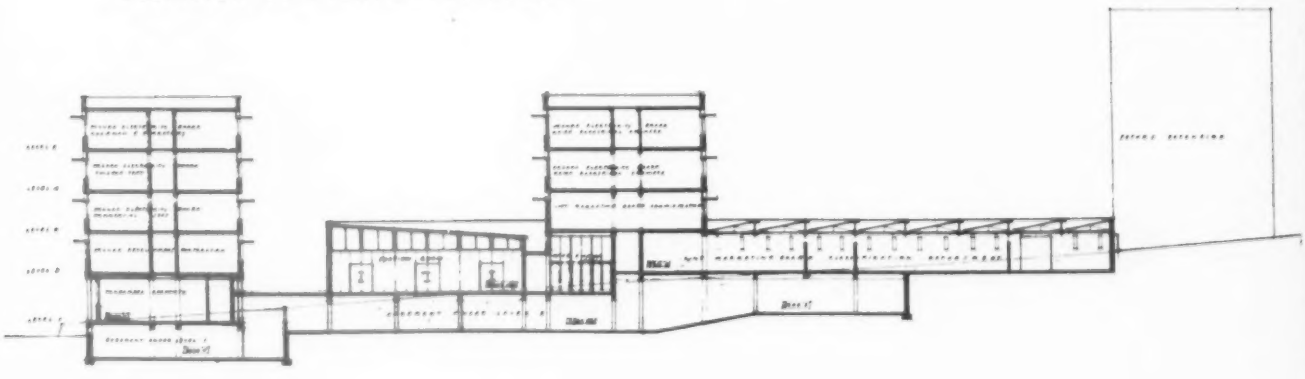
The restaurant is placed at ground level, affording easy service access from Pilkington Road. The planning of the



ELEVATION TO SPEKE ROAD



ELEVATION TO PILKINGTON ROAD



SECTION CC

private dining-room on the East façade has been chosen in favour of being placed adjacent to the kitchen on the West façade, as service through the restaurant proper is not considered serious.

Sun Protection

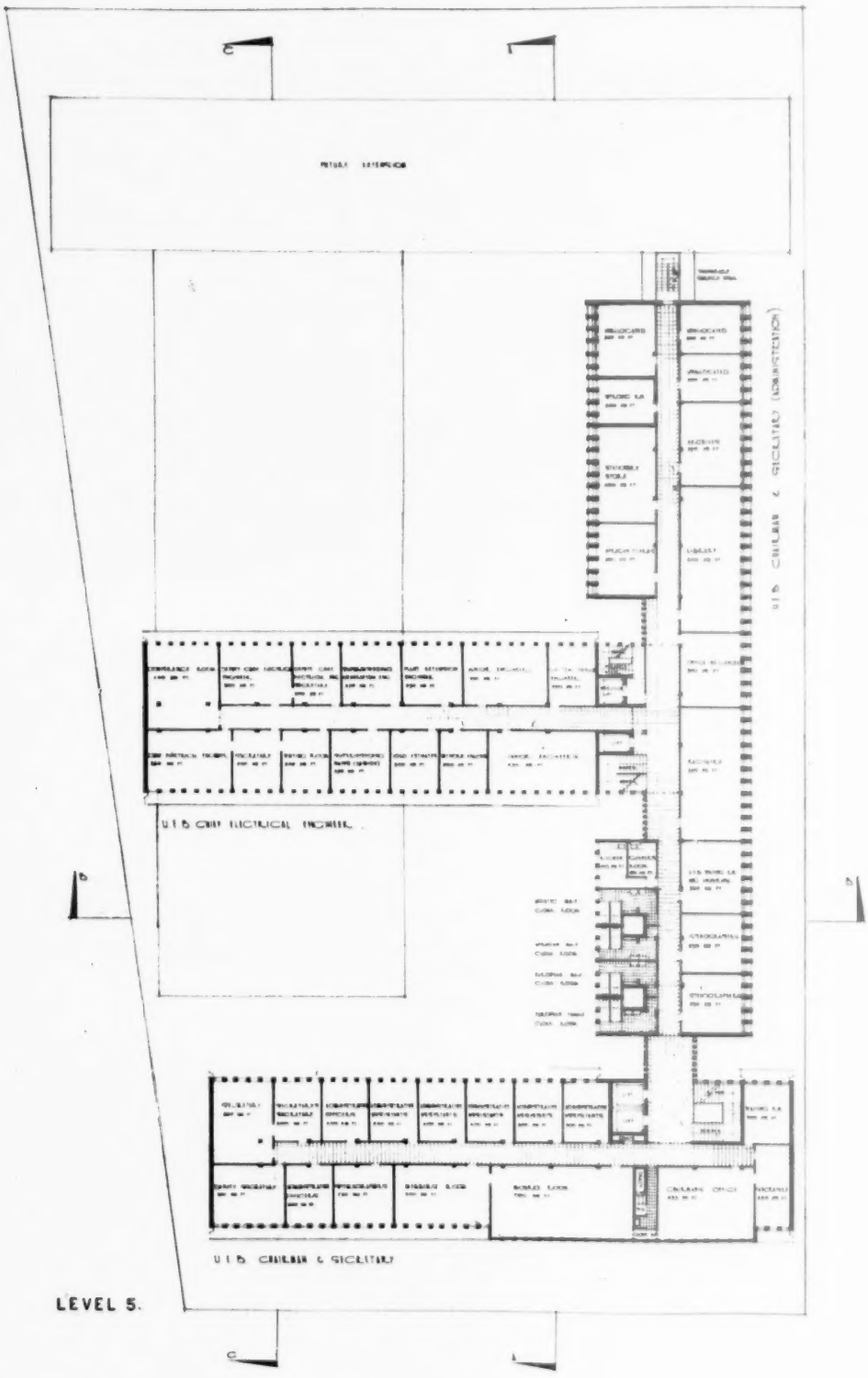
Adequate sun control is obtained from a 3ft projecting hood over windows on the North and South façades. More elaborate protection is necessary on the East and West, and is obtained by fixing inclined precast terrazzo horizontal louvres between 2ft projecting vertical fins. Tinted glass in adjustable louvred windows provides the necessary sun protection and ventilation to the Chairman's suite and boardroom.

Ventilation

The typical office is ventilated by means of the steel windows below the hoods, adjustable louvres between the hoods, and the underside of the slabs and high windows to the corridors. All corridors are adequately ventilated.

FINAL ESTIMATED COST

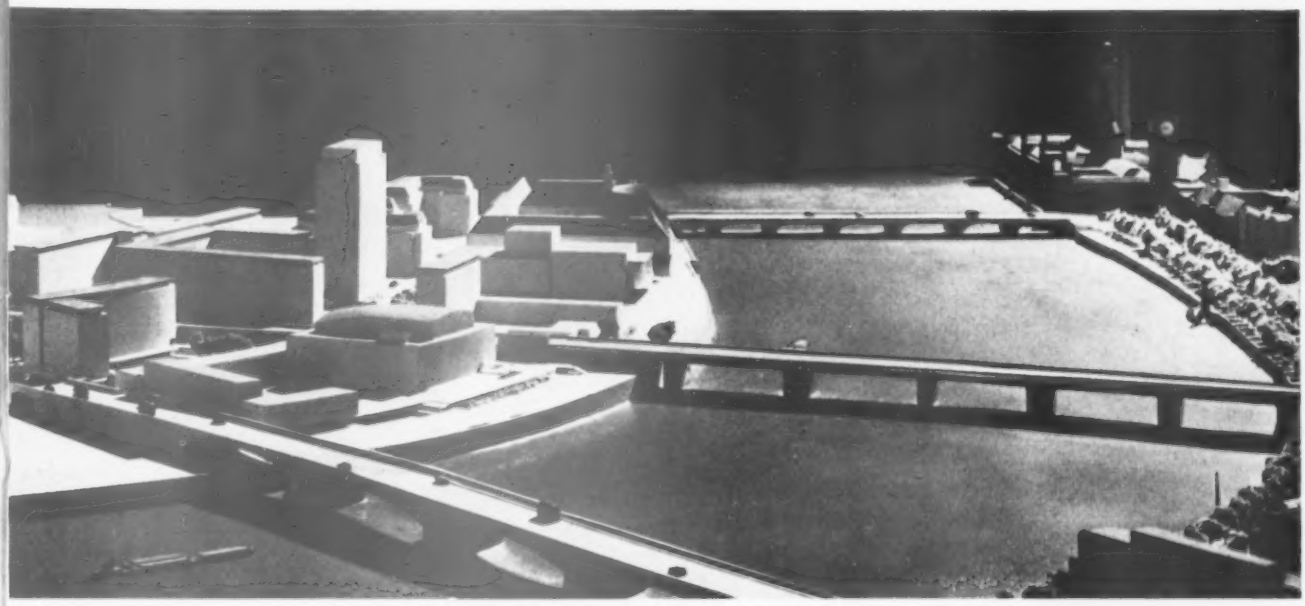
	Cubic Feet	
Basement under Level 1	151,508	
Basement under Produce Exchange, etc.	152,478	
	303,986 at 3/- =	£45,598
Level 1 Ground Floor Offices, etc. ...	150,946	
Part Ground Part First Floor Offices ...	174,650	
Offices Lint Marketing...	25,219	
Entrance Foyer and Stairs	28,187	
Level 3 Offices, etc.	235,641	
Level 4 Offices, etc.	204,582	
Level 5 Offices, etc.	246,110	
Caretaker's Flat	11,592	
	1,076,927 at 5/6 =	£296,155
Stores under Lean to	50,439 at 3/6 =	£8,826
Stores under slab	8,772 at 4/- =	£1,754
Produce Exchange under Steel Roof ...	54,725 at 4/6 =	£12,313
Lift Motor Rooms, etc.	15,370 at 4/6 =	£3,458
		£368,104



HEAD OFFICE BUILDING, UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD

WINNING DESIGN BY E. I. GRAFF, A.R.I.B.A.

The Assessor of the competition was N. L. HANSON, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.



View of the model showing the proposed buildings from North with Waterloo Bridge in the foreground.

SOUTH BANK PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT

London County Council Plans

AT a Press conference last week, Mr. Hayward, leader of the L.C.C., gave details of the South Bank redevelopment scheme which was placed before the Council on Tuesday.

The redevelopment of the South Bank has long been a cherished ideal of Londoners and of the London County Council. In fact, the L.C.C. took the first step in this redevelopment before World War I when County Hall was erected across Westminster Bridge. Land for further redevelopment was purchased before World War II, and in 1943 Professor Abercrombie and Mr. Forshaw, in the County of London Plan, suggested a comprehensive reconstruction scheme for the riverside area, with sites for Public Buildings, Offices, Theatres and Gardens. After the war the Council prepared plans for the whole of the South Bank from Southwark Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge and in the development Plan it has been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government as a Comprehensive Development Area under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

The importance of the site was further recognized when it was decided to make it the main exhibition centre for the Festival of Britain, and the Council at the same time took the major step of building the Royal Festival Hall.

Immediately the Festival of Britain was over the Council, anxious to enable the public to continue its enjoyment of the riverside amenities, carried out a temporary scheme, laying out the site with lawns, flower beds and paved walks, with provision for adults' and children's recreation and amusement.

Meanwhile, work was proceeding on plans for the permanent development of the site. These are the plans which are now made public.

The Basic Conception

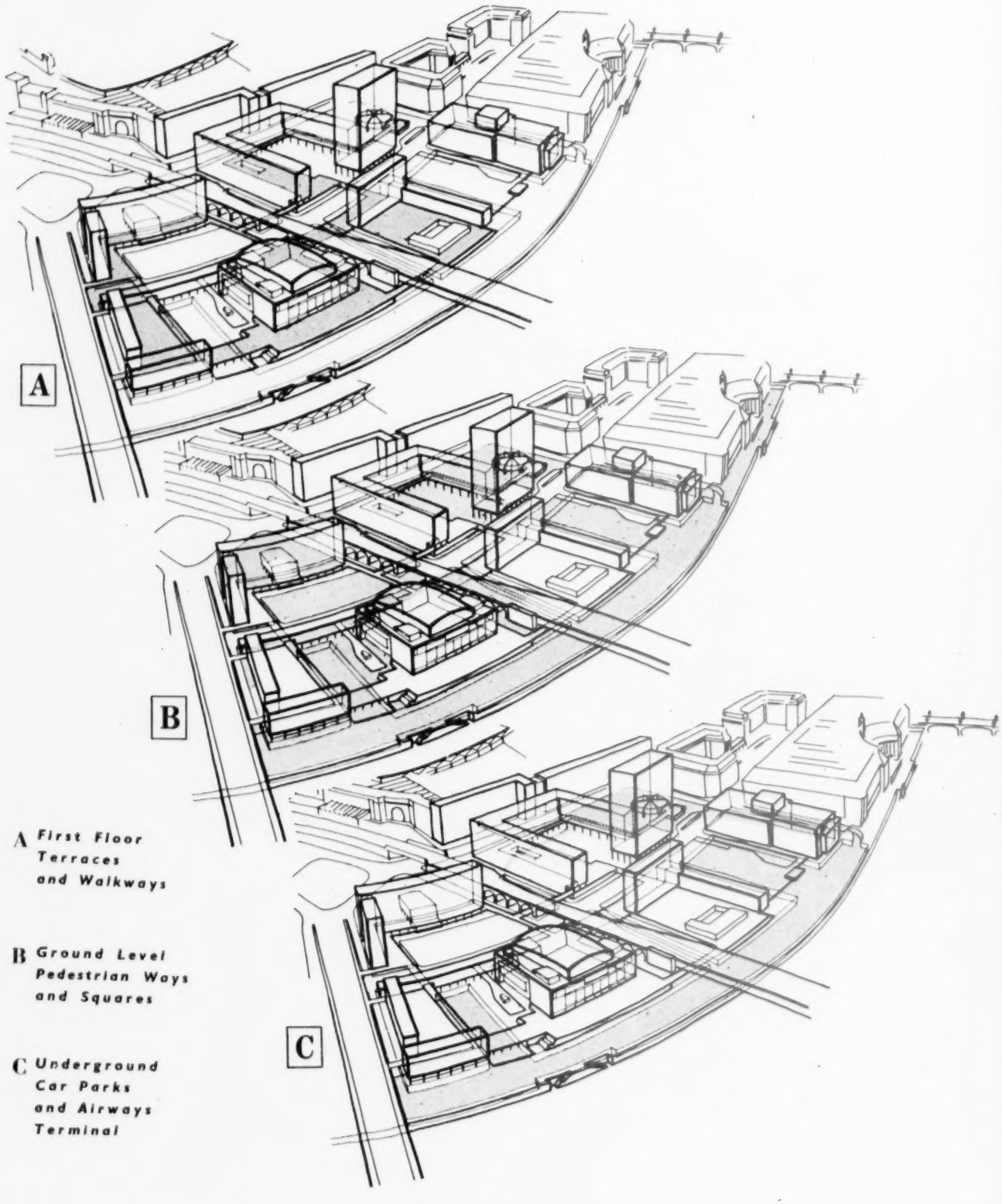
The basic conception of the scheme is the grouping of a number of large public and office buildings in such a way as to give a feeling of spaciousness and vitality at a focal point on the south bank of the river, and to present to the moving eye of the Londoner a continuously interesting series of visual compositions, both in height and depth. The buildings on the riverside in particular have been chosen for their liveliness in the evening so as to avoid the "dead" character so often associated with central office areas.

An important innovation is that instead of the normal single multi-purpose ground level, the scheme has three levels—ground level for pedestrians and essential vehicular access; a lower level for vehicle parking; and an upper level for pedestrian promenading and intercommunication from building to building, extending, right across the site, from Waterloo Bridge to the Air Terminal and to Waterloo station at platform level.

The Main Building Groups

The scheme is at present bisected by the Hungerford Railway Bridge into the "Upstream" and "Down stream" sectors. These are linked internally by a widened and realigned Belvedere Road, and along the river front by a paved riverside walk, through what will be memorial

[Continued on page 486.

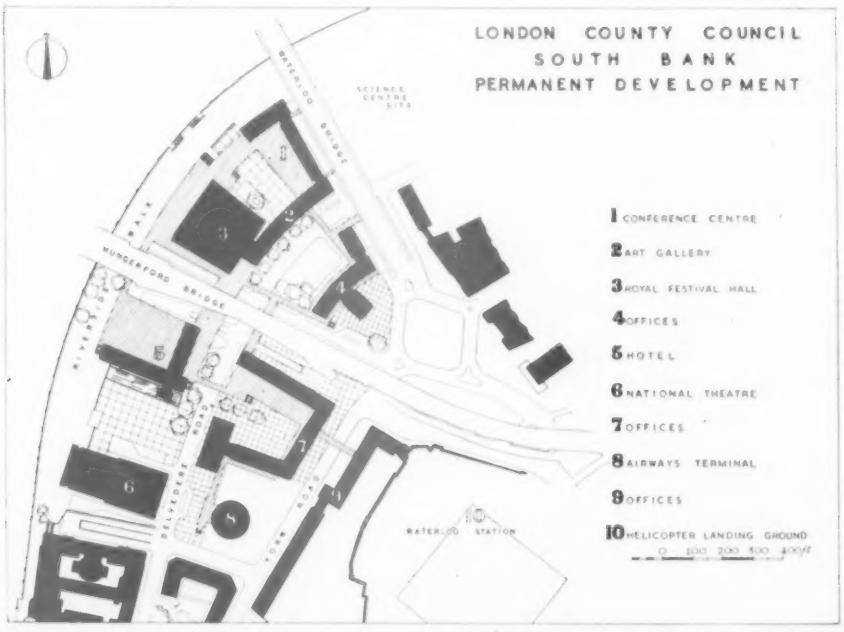


A First Floor Terraces and Walkways

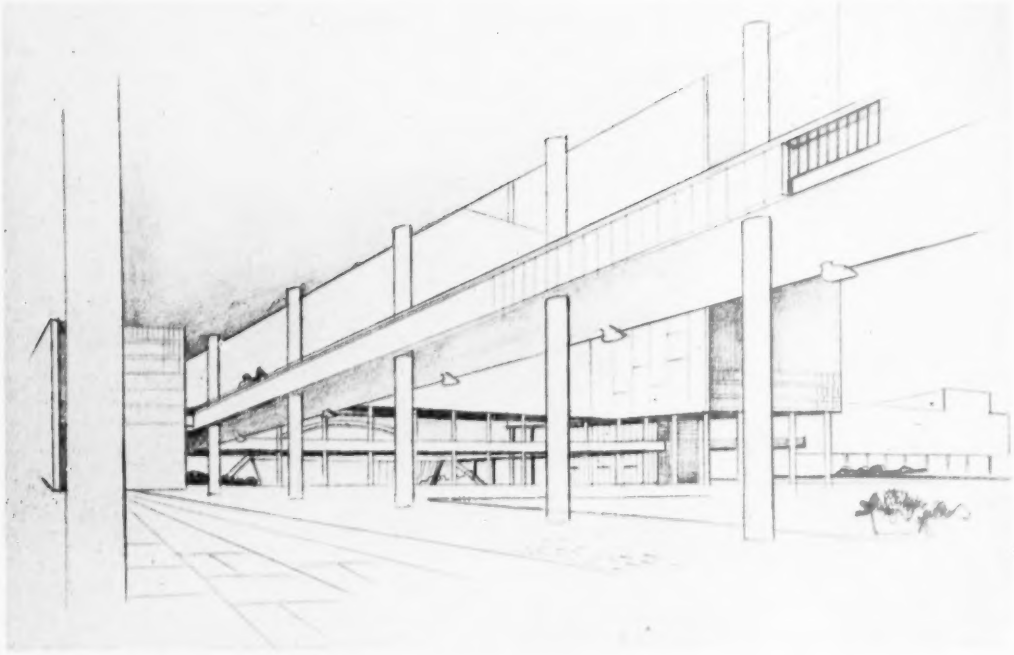
B Ground Level Pedestrian Ways and Squares

C Underground Car Parks and Airways Terminal

South Bank Permanent Development


LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
SOUTH BANK
PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT
1 CONFERENCE CENTRE
2 ART GALLERY
3 ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
4 OFFICES
5 HOTEL
6 NATIONAL THEATRE
7 OFFICES
8 AIRWAYS TERMINAL
9 OFFICES
10 HELICOPTER LANDING GROUND
WATERLOO BRIDGE
HUNGERFORD BRIDGE
WATERLOO STATION


SOUTH BANK
PERMANENT
DEVELOPMENT



Looking across York Road, this picture shows the view beneath the 250ft block of offices. Sketch by Dr. Martin.

South Bank Permanent Development

Continued from page 483]

gardens to commemorate those Londoners who lost their lives in the war.

On the Upstream sector, behind these gardens, are sited the National Theatre and a new hotel, while between Belvedere Road and York Road is a large office complex and an Air Terminal. The buildings are grouped to form two major interconnected "places," one of which for the sake of description might be called "Theatre Square" and and the other "Terminal Square." A third and smaller "place" will have some shops along one side.

The dominating feature of this sector is a tall office building some 25 storeys high, which has been sited with careful regard both to its appearance within the area itself and also to its outline in the general silhouette of central London. This building stands out above the main height level of the other buildings, which is generally 11 storeys.

Careful thought has been given to the contribution these buildings can make towards the river scene, enhancing the views from the north bank across the river and adding new views by taking maximum advantage of the visual effect of the wide sweep of the river from within the site itself.

If one imagines for a moment that the scheme as proposed is completed, from the Victoria Embankment one will see an asymmetrical composition designed essentially in three dimensions. The major scheme is a great "place" (Theatre Square) stretching back from the riverside with the tall building making an emphatic closure at the far end. Along its south side will stand the National Theatre, with County Hall beyond. Along the north side is the hotel, with its balconied façade enriched by an elegant café-restaurant set over a long reflecting pool, which runs the full length of the hotel façade. The main block of the hotel, 11 storeys high, is set at right angles to the three-storey south wing overlooking Theatre Square. It stands back from the river front, and the space between it and the river is used for the hotel's main restaurants, lounges and entertainment rooms at ground level, while at first floor level there is a large promenade with roof gardens and paved spaces where visitors can enjoy the magnificent views of the river, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey beyond.

Walking through "Theatre Square" one catches a glimpse of the Air Terminal building between the high office building and the National Theatre. On entering "Terminal Square" one finds that it is enclosed on all four sides; to the south there is the new section of County Hall, to the west the National Theatre, to the east the suggested 10- and 11-storey buildings on British Railway land adjacent to Waterloo Station, and to the north the 11-storey wings of the international headquarters for the Shell Petroleum Co., Ltd. In contrast to the paved surface of "Theatre Square," this square will have a considerable area of grass and in it there will be the upper level of the Air Terminal concourse building.

Underneath the Square is planned the main accommodation of the Air Terminal, with its passenger halls, coach station and ancillaries with vehicular access by ramps off Belvedere Road and pedestrian access from the Underground station at basement level; to the east, over the roof of Waterloo Station, it is suggested that a Helicopter Air Stop be erected, with provision for access to and from the Air Terminal.

Enclosed on three sides by the Shell Office buildings and open on the west to Belvedere Road is a third open space, with a group of shops along its north side, and views and access to York Road and Terminal Square under the buildings, which are raised up on columns.

The Downstream sector will have two major squares, one paved and one green. This area includes the Royal Festival Hall, which it is proposed to link with an international Conference Centre, to be built alongside Waterloo Bridge, the actual link being in the form of an Exhibition Gallery following the curve of Belvedere Road. It is intended that the whole complex can, in fact, be used as a single unit or as separate buildings.

The Conference Centre, which will consist mainly of halls and meeting rooms, will be a comparatively low building, with its east front set back at first-floor level to form a broad terrace, and will form the east side of a square which will be open to the river but will be enclosed on the west by the Royal Festival Hall and on the south by the Exhibition Gallery, the latter up on columns to leave the way through from Belvedere Road.

From Waterloo Bridge one will be able either to pass straight on to the upper level terrace of the Conference Centre, or descend to the riverside gardens.

Beyond Belvedere Road it is proposed to site an office building with shops on the ground floor, planned so as to form a green area in front of the Royal Festival Hall and fit in with the present roundabout at the York Road-Waterloo Road intersection, and with an enlarged roundabout, should it be decided ultimately to replace Hungerford Bridge by a road bridge.

Vehicle Circulation and Parking

While special emphasis has been placed on the needs of pedestrians, and, indeed, the whole river front has been given over to them, full opportunity is being taken to plan comprehensively for vehicular traffic and parking.

The access roads are of adequate width (Belvedere Road will be 70ft wide with a 30ft strip of open space alongside for most of its length) and large underground car parks with a total capacity of some 1,000 cars are indicated. As the technical details of these are still under examination the proposals are shown in outline form only.

Planning Controls

This part of the South Bank Comprehensive Development Area has been zoned for Public Buildings as the predominant use and programmed in the first five-year period.

The Plot Ratio is 5:1 over the whole sector, but the comprehensive nature of the development under one ownership has given the opportunity of varying the floor space on each site so as to give the best architectural result and the maximum amount of open space.

The scheme has been developed in accordance with the Daylighting Controls which are applied by the Council to development generally.

Acknowledgements

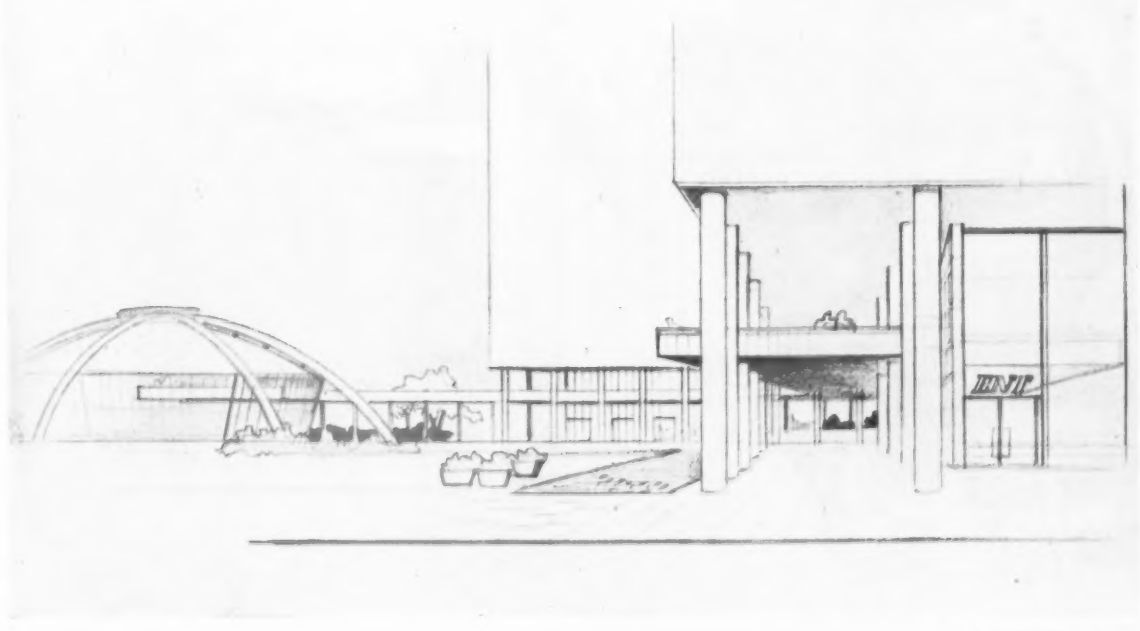
The scheme was prepared under the direction of the Architect to the Council, Dr. J. L. Martin, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A., the Senior Planning Officer, Arthur Ling, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., and the Assistant Senior Planning Officer, Reconstruction Areas, P. Johnson-Marshall, Dip.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., by a Reconstruction Group team in the Town Planning Division.

R. J. Sharpe, L.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., was in charge of the South Bank Comprehensive Area.

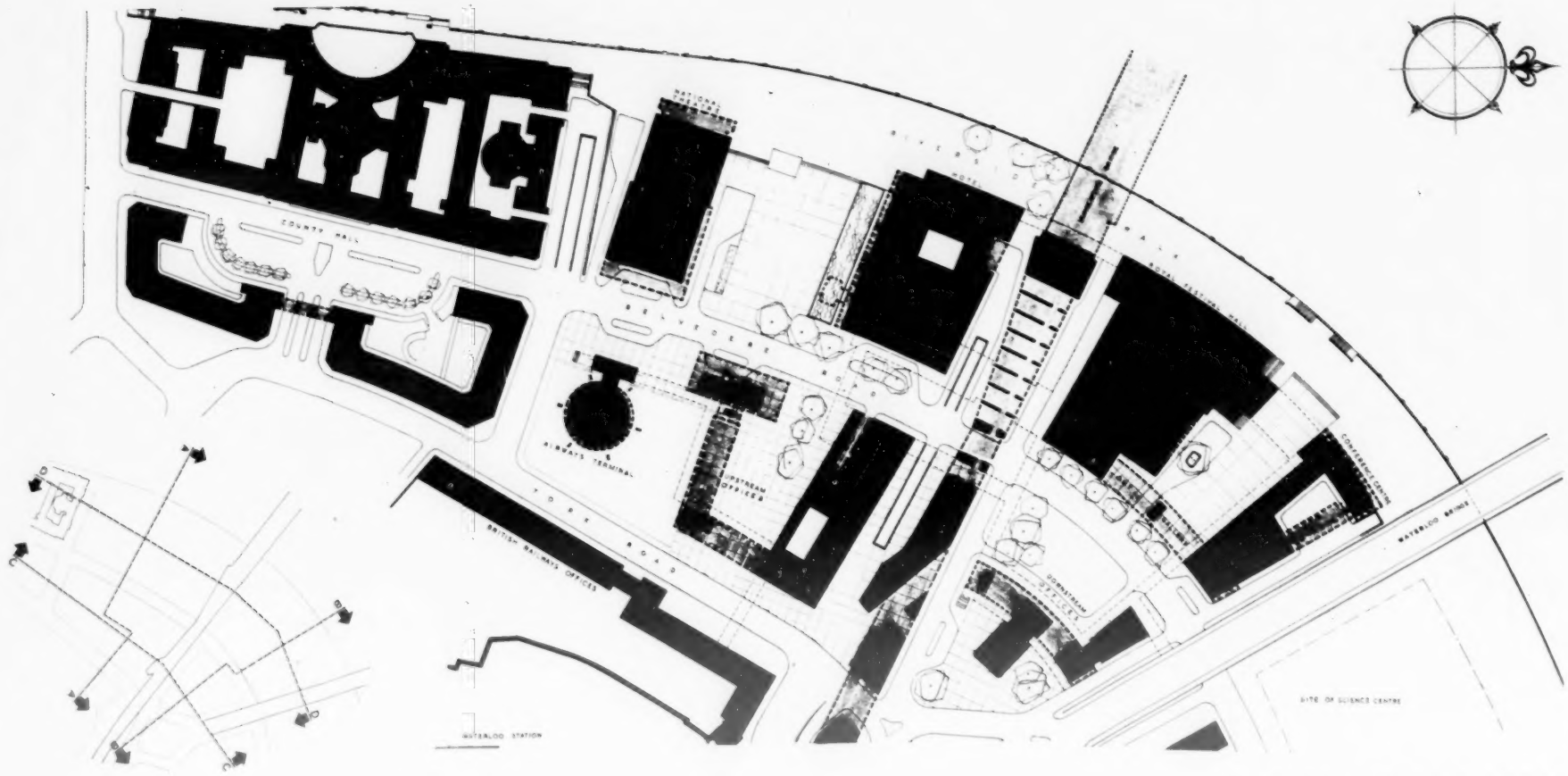
C. G. L. Shankland, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., was in charge of the Detailed Scheme. Supported by: M. L. Jenkins, B.A., A.R.I.B.A.; W. Kay, B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; G. C. Goldman, B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; S. J. Sagan, Dip.Arch.; J. Jaraczewska (Mrs.), Ing.Arch., A.M.T.P.I.; W. A. Clarke, Dip.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.; D. Cole, A.A.Dip., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

The scheme has been prepared in consultation with the Council's Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. Rawlinson, C.B.E., M.Eng., M.I.C.E.

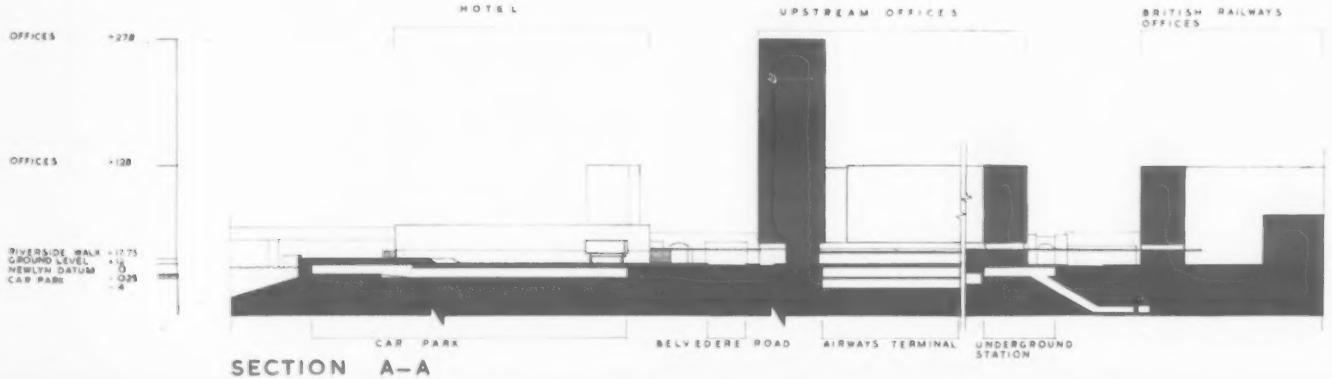
This view towards the tall office block, shows the principle of the two level access way shown on right. To left is the air terminal. Sketch by Dr. Martin.



[illustrations overleaf



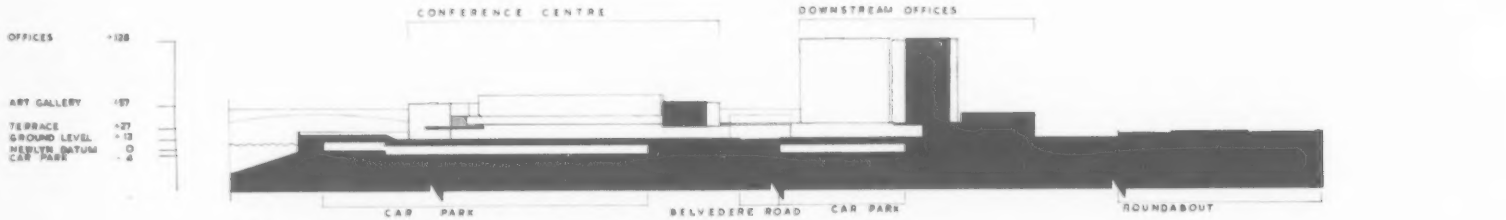
PLAN AT GROUND LEVEL



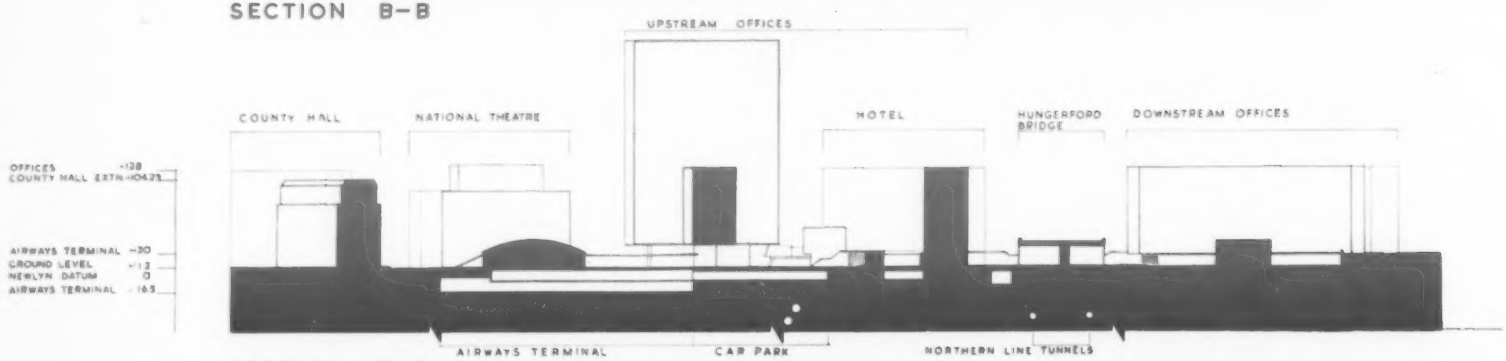
SECTION A–A

South Bank Permanent Development

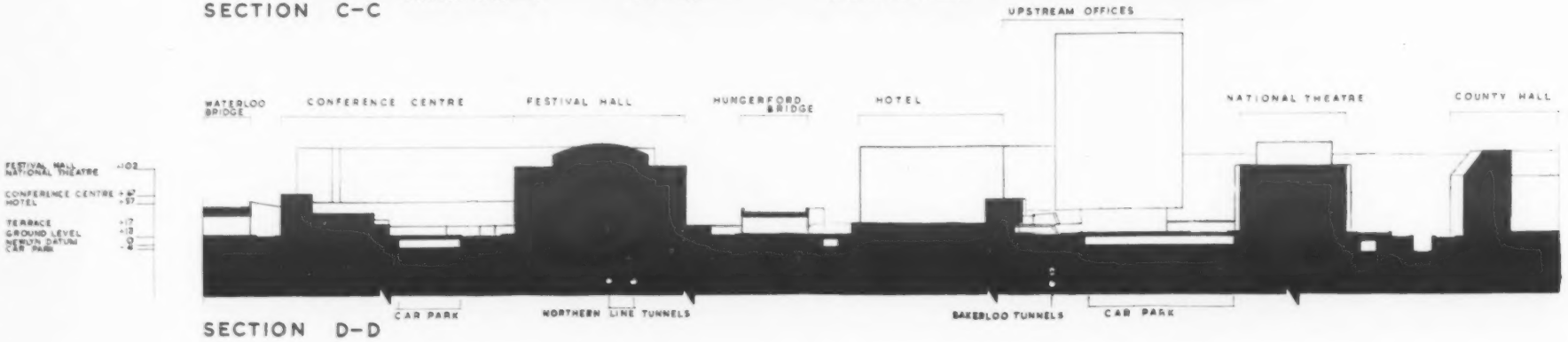
THE ARCHITECT and Building News, October 22, 1953



SECTION B–B

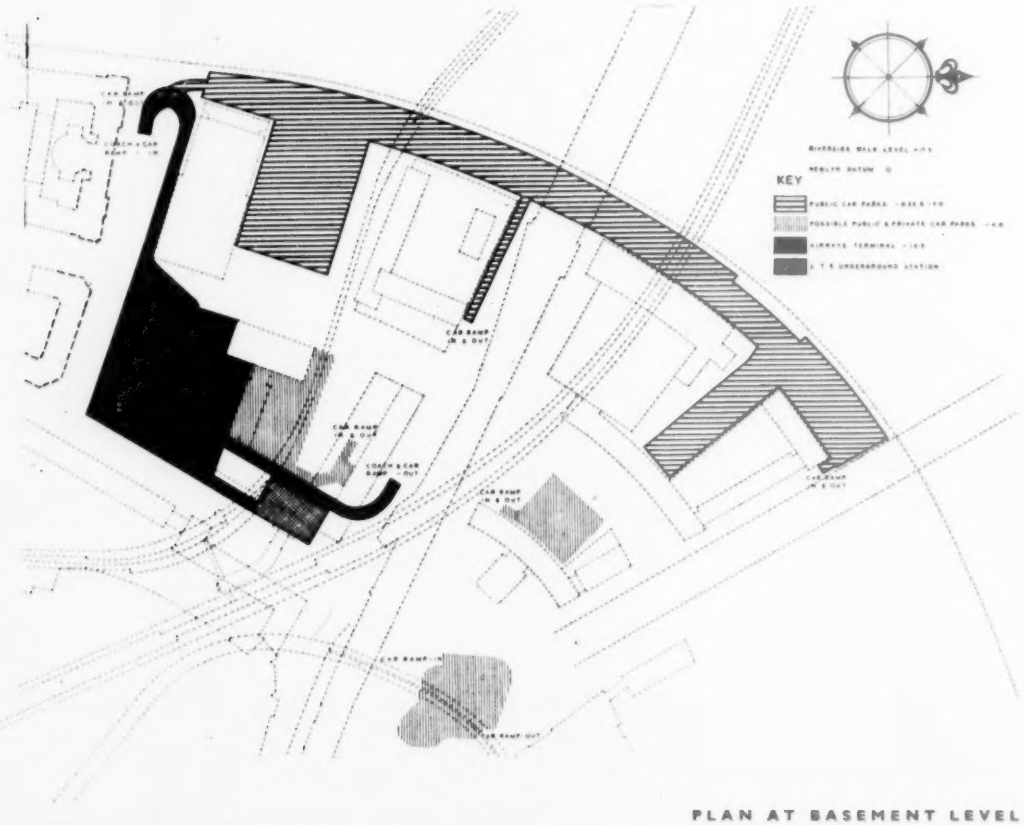


SECTION C–C



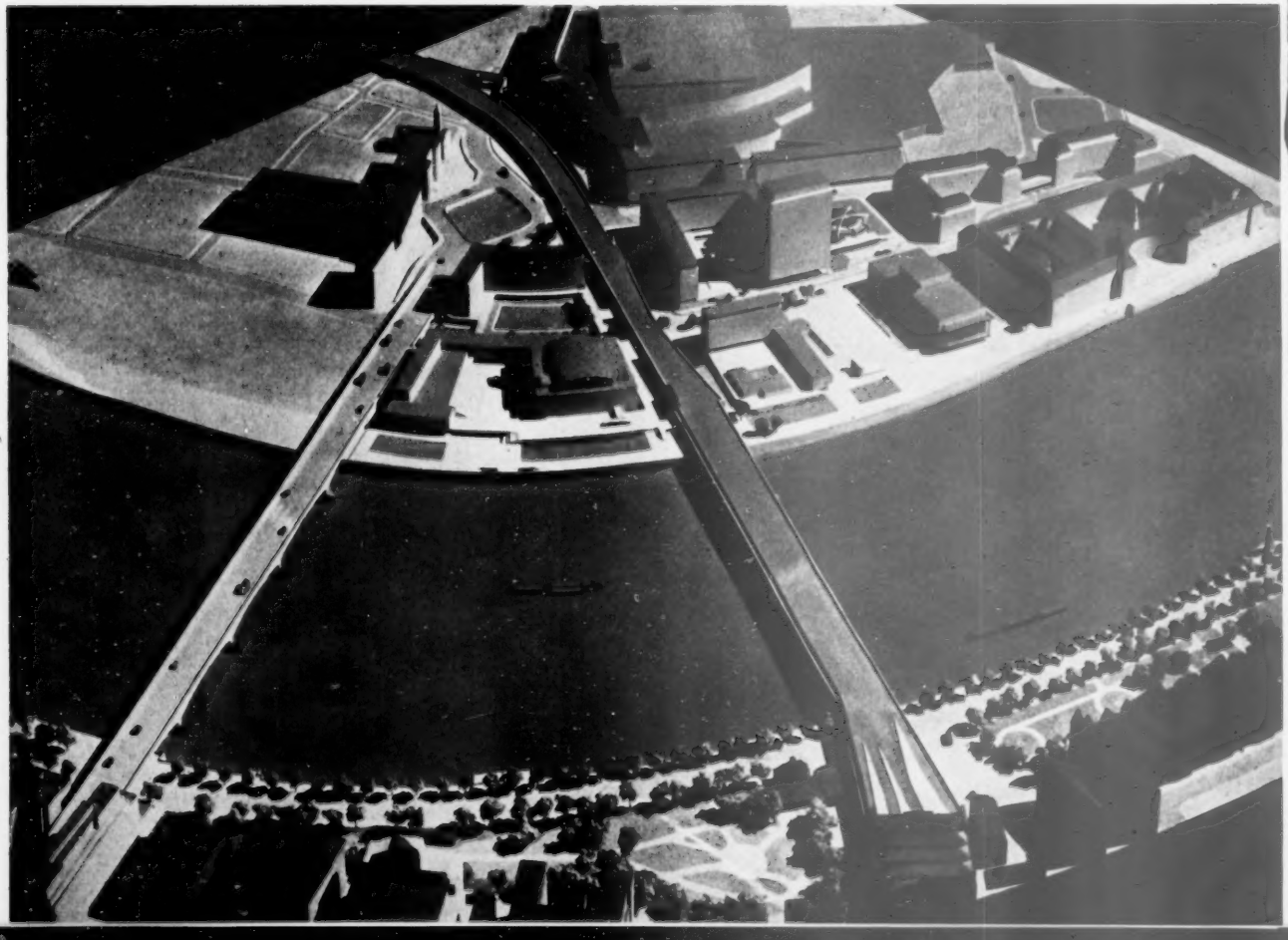
SECTION D–D

Illustrations overleaf

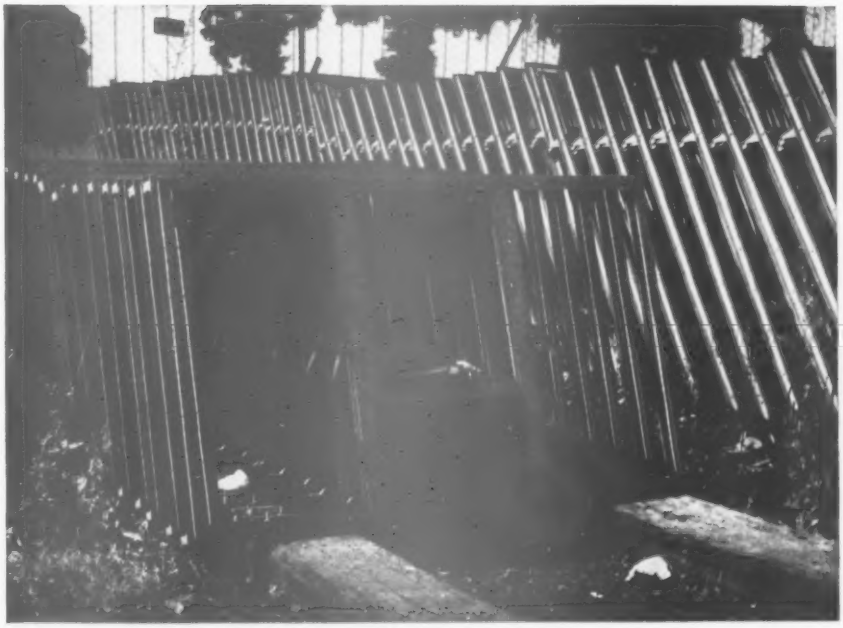


PLAN AT BASEMENT LEVEL

South Bank Permanent Development



CRITTALL WINDOWS



cut maintenance costs

Precision-made to last a lifetime, delivered complete with all necessary fittings and hinges, and rustproofed by the Crittall hot-dip galvanizing process.

Hot-dip galvanized windows can safely be ordered in bulk; properly stacked in the open they will take no harm, and are immediately available when required.

THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., BRAINTREE

The most inviting entrance a shop can have—

"ARMOURPLATE" Glass Doors are made in standard sizes, 84" high by 30" or 36" wide. Special sizes to order.

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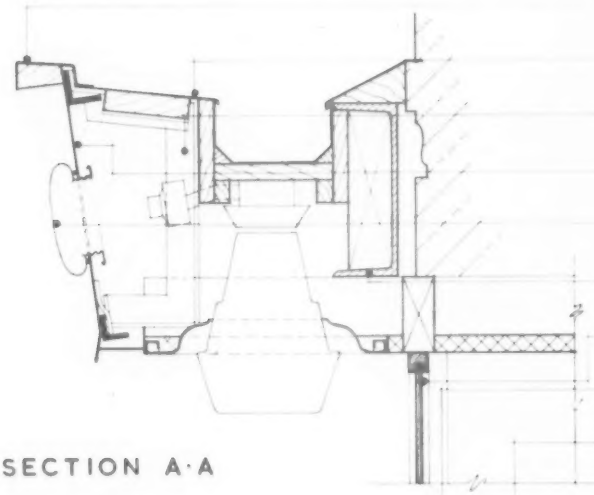
"ARMOURPLATE" Glass Doors

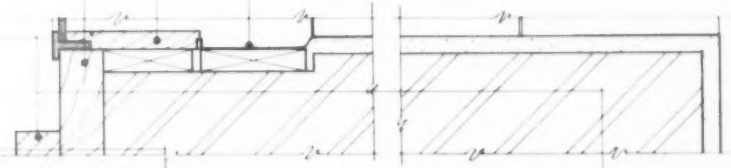
Consult the Technical Sales and Service Department of Pilkington Brothers Limited at St. Helens, Lancs., or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Telephones: St. Helens 4001, Whitehall 5672-6. *Supplies are available through the usual trade channels. "ARMOURPLATE" is the registered trade mark of Pilkington Brothers Limited.*

ADA.2



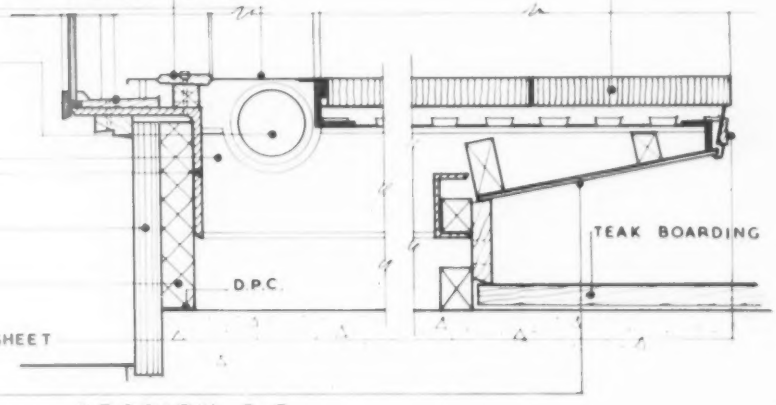
STAINLESS STEEL SHEETING
COPPER LINING & FLASHING TO GUTTER
OUT OF 1 1/2" M.S. ANGLE
SHEET STAINLESS STEEL FASCIA
PLASTIC LAMPSHADE
8"x 3" M.S. CHANNEL
1/4" POLISHED PLATE GLASS
MAHOGANY FRAME
MAHOGANY CHECK
STAINLESS STEEL SHEETING

SECTION A·A



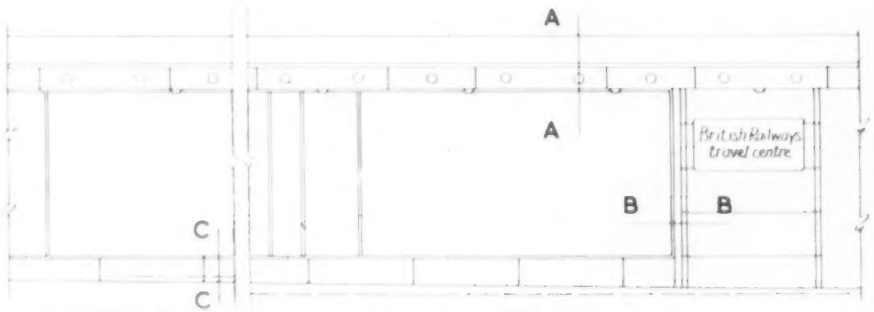
PORTLAND STONE FACING
9"x9" QUARRY TILES
MAHOGANY FILLET

PLAN B·B

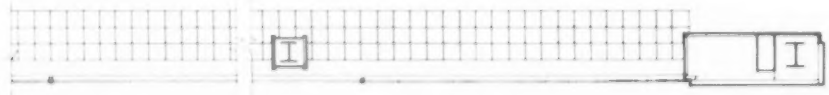


STAINLESS STEEL SHEETING
3" DIAM. FINNED HEATING PIPE
OUT OF 5"x 2 1/2" M.S. CHANNEL SECTION
6"x6" M.S. ANGLE
1 1/4" SLATE STALLBOARD
2" WOODWOOL
MAHOGANY FILLET ON STAINLESS STEEL SHEET
EBONISED PLYWOOD SHEET

SECTION C·C



ELEVATION TO CARLTON STREET



PLAN

SCALE : 1/8" TO 1'·0"

SCALE OF
DETAIL SECTIONS
1 1/2" TO 1'·0"

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ARCHITECTS: RAILWAY EXECUTIVE

STOP!

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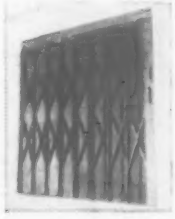
The Bolton Fireproof Shutter Door passed with flying colours official fire resistance tests conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Fire Offices' Committee Joint Fire Research Organisation. A report of this special investigation is freely available, and we shall also be glad to send you a copy of our latest Catalogue A.B. '53 giving full details of the Bolton range of doors and gates.

FIRE GOES NO FURTHER



OFFICIAL TESTS

The above illustration shows the exposed face of the Bolton Fireproof Shutter Door before the official fire test.

After resisting heat from a furnace for two hours this door was still operable without undue exertion.

— *with* **BOLTON FIREPROOF DOORS**

BOLTON COLLAPSIBLE DOORS & GATES

LONDON OFFICE : 248 PERTH ROAD, ILFORD, ESSEX

BOLTON GATE COMPANY LIMITED. BOLTON. LANCS.

dm BG 113

School floors

OF COLOURFUL INTEREST

for durability plus beauty

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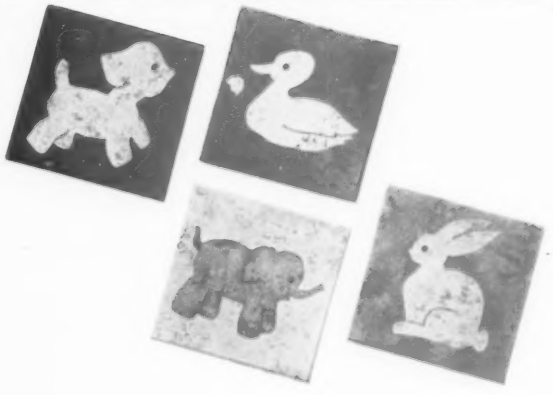

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ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY LIMITED, Flooring Department, BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2. Telephone: CHAncery 6281

CURRENT MEASURED RATES (LONDON)

These apply to new work of normal character and some size. These rates are for time and materials only, and carry 10 per cent in excess, so the appropriate essential on-costs should be added. The basis cost of material used in the calculation of these prices is taken from the foregoing tables which carried up to the 1st of October, 1953.

ESSENTIAL ON-COSTS

Fees payable to L.C.C. for District Surveyor:	
For new buildings of ordinary construction exceeding 5,000 cubic feet, for every 1,000 feet or part of same up to 1,000,000 cubic feet 1/6, together with an additional sum of £1/10/- ..	£1/10/- *at* + 1/6
After which allow per 1,000 do.	at + 9*d.*
For alterations and additions:	
When £100 the sum of £2/10/-, plus 12/6 for every £100 or part of same, up to £1,000 ..	£2/10/- *at* + 12/6 per 100
When over £1,000 the sum of £8/2/6, and for every £100 or part of same beyond 3/- ..	£8/2/6 *at* + 3/- per 100
Public buildings: Fees as above but plus 50% ..	+ 50%
Fees in respect of means of escape in case of fire are 1/5th of the above or £2 if greater or in the case of a one-storey building £1	1/5th
Steel framed or r.c. buildings double	+ 2

Allowance to cover National Insurances, Holidays with Pay and Public Holidays, Welfare, Third Party Risk, Travelling and Guaranteed Week is made in the rates attached to the items.

Allow for Fire Insurance do.	½%
Allow for Water for use on the works and apparatus do.	¼%
Allow for hoarding, or similar licences in City of London	say £10
Do. under Borough Councils per ex month	say 2/6
Allow for Office, Fire, Attendance on C. or W. etc., p. week	say £1

Supervision, etc. assessment Contract value	£4,000	£6,000	£12,000	£24,000	£50,000
Cost of admin. ..	6%	5%	5%	4½%	4½%
Agent or foreman (each)	5%	4½%	3½%	2½%	1½%
Timekeeper or Watchman (each) ..	2½%	2½%	1½%	1%	¾%

SPOT ITEMS AND DEMOLITION, ETC.

Hoarding erected and removed	Per foot run 16/-
Planked gangway with handrail, etc. do.	8/6
Proper gantry do.	64/-
Sleeper roadways	13/6
Needling, strutting and shoring including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal ..	Per foot cube 16/-
Breaking up and removing hard masses of concrete or brickwork, etc., found in foundations	Per yard cube 54/-

ALTERATION-DEMOLITION—	1 Brick Per	1½ Brick foot	2 Brick super	Per yard Cube
Cutting out cement concrete or brickwork in small quantities ..	1/2	2/2	3/-	54/-
Do. if either in very small quantities or reinforced	1/10	3/6	5/-	80/-
Debris into baskets and removed from inside to outside of bldg.	3½d.	6d.	7½d.	11/3

SCAFFOLDING

Per Yard superficial	1 month	Period— 3 months	5 months
Putlog type—4′ 6″ lift	3/8	5/8	7/6
Do. —6′ 0″ do.	2/11	4/6	6/1
Independent type—4′ 6″ lift	4/10	7/9	11/-
Do. —6′ 0″ do. ..	3/9	6/-	8/1

EXCAVATION

Per Yard Cube. *By Hand*	Common Soil	Loam and Clay	Stiff Clay	Hard Gravel
Reduce levels	4/6	5/-	6/3	7/7
Surface trench	7/10	9/6	12/6	13/4
Barrow 25 yds.	2/4	3/1	3/6	2/4
Fill and ram	4/1	4/7	5/-	4/10
Load and cart	13/6	13/11	14/5	13/8
By machine				
Bulk dig and load	3/3	3/8	4/-	4/-
Lorry standing while loading and 5 miles travel to tip ..	5/2	5/9	7/-	6/5
1 extra mile to tip	7*d.*	8*d.*	8½*d.*	8*d.*

CONCRETE

	1½in Ballast Aggregate
1 : 3 : 6 Cement concrete in foundations	Per yard cube 66/6
Do. around grillages	68/6

REINFORCED CONCRETE

1 : 2 : 4—¾in. concrete, worked around reinforcement, between formwork in the following (at various levels):—

Foundations and surface beds	74/6 Per cubic
Walls, 12ins thick or more	79/6 Yard

Sectional inches.	Lintols and beams.	Columns and casings.	Braces and projections.
Up to 36	3/11	4/2	4/4 Per cubic ft.
36 to 72	3/8	4/-	3/9 do.
72 to 144	3/6	3/7	3/9 do.
over 144	3/4	3/6	3/8 do.
Walls 6ins thick			15/- Per super yard
Do. 9ins thick			21/6 do.
Suspended floors average 6ins thick ..			15/10 do.

REINFORCING RODS (round) bent and placed— Per cwt	¼in	⅜in	½in	⅝ to 1in
In floors and beams ..	68/-	63/-	59/-	53/-
In walls	74/-	68/-	62/-	56/-
In columns	80/-	73/-	67/-	60/-

FORMWORK and Supports (4 times use)— Floor soffits	Beams.	Walls.	Columns.
17/- per Yard.	2/4	2/1	2/1 per super foot.

BRICKWORK

BRICKWORK per YARD superficial reduced to ONE BRICK in thickness (scaffold to add)—	In 1 : 3 cement mortar.
Flettons or other similar *at* 110/- per 1,000 ..	36/-
Mild Stocks or do., *at* 218/6 per 1,000 ..	49/3
Second Stocks or do., *at* 249/6 per 1,000 ..	52/7
Southwater engineering or similar bricks, *at* 325/- per 1,000	64/9
Blue Staffordshire wire cut *at* 454/- per 1,000 ..	78/6
Deduct if 1 : 1 : 6 Cement-Lime mortar is used in lieu of 1 : 3 Portland Cement mortar	2*d.*
Add if brickwork commences above ground level	3/3
Do. if in backing to masonry including cutting and waste for bonding	2/8
Do. If circular-on-plan	6/6
Do. If in underpinning	6/6

BRICKWORK IN THICKNESS NOT REDUCED— Per yard superficial.	Brick, on edge walls.	Half-Brick walls.	1 Brick finished fair both sides.	11″ Hollow with 2″ cavity and G.I. tics.
In Flettons or similar ..	15/7	19/8	36/3	41/9
In second stocks or do.	21/3	28/1	52/7	58/1
Add: for pointing as work proceeds, per side	1/4	1/5	1/4	1/4
Thicknessing to old walls, including cutting, toothing and bonding to same an average total thickness of ¾ brick		Fletton 48/2	Stock 60/6	Per yard super.
Do. all as last but an average total thickness of 1¼ bricks ..		66/3	86/10	do.

WALLS BUILT IN SUPERIOR BRICKS— In 1 : 3 Cement mortar, fair faced and pointed on both sides as the work proceeds:—	Half-Brick	One Brick	
In first quality Stocks at 265/6 ..	31/9	56/11	Per yard
In red facings at 280/-	31/6	56/7	super.
In bluepressed facings at 501/- ..	47/1	87/6	do.

GENERAL AND SUNDRY—		
Cut tooth and bond new brickwork to old		.. 4/- per ft
Damp proof course, double slate, horizontal		.. 2/9 super.
Do., as last, but vertical		.. 3/6 do.
Do., bitumen, Hessian base, do.		.. 1/6 do.
Frames, bed and point in cement mortar, one side		4*d.* per ft. run
Window board of 6″ × 6″ × ⅞″ rounded on edge quarry tiles, bedded, pointed, cut and fitted		.. 2/9 do.
Terra cotta air bricks built in and pointed, including flue	9″ × 6″ 4/9	9″ × 9″ 8/6 each.
Chimney pots, plain red, set and flaunched in cement mortar ..	1ft high 12/3	2ft high 18/3 each
Metal windows, assembled, hoisted and fixed, lugs cut and pinned and frames bedded and pointed one side in cement mortar ..	Up to 5ft super. 9/6	5ft to 10ft super. 12/- each
	10ft to 20ft super. 18/6	20ft to 40ft super. 33/- each
Leaving holes through walls for pipes and afterwards making good	Small pipes 3*d.* per in in depth	Large pipes 6*d.* per in in depth
Cutting do., and afterwards do. ..	9½*d.* do.	1/7 do.
Cut mortices in brickwork or concrete for bolts or dowels and run in with cement grout		1/1 per in in depth, each
Holdfasts of stout hoop iron bent holed and screwed to frame and built in ..		1/1 each

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

BRICKWORK—*Continued*

FACING—

Extra only over common brickwork (110/- per 1,000) for facing with superior bricks in *Flemish bond* and pointing as the work proceeds.

Rustic Flettons (135/-)	3/4½ per yard super.
White (197/-)	8/- do.
First Stocks (265/6)	13/1½ do.
Reds (280/-)	13/10 do.
Blue pressed (501/-)	30/10 do.

If built in English bond, *Add* 10% to above.
If do. half-brick stretcher bond, *Less* 25% off above.

COPING—

All labour and material in forming brick-on-edge coping with two courses of roofing tiles under and cement weather fillets on both sides, built in cement and pointed as the work proceeds.

Per foot run	9″ thick	14″ thick
In picked Flettons	6/-	8/-
In first quality Stocks	7/4	10/8
In red facings	7/3	10/6

Plumbing angles	2*d.* per foot run
Fair cutting	9½*d.* do.
Fair raking cutting	1/4 do.
Fair circular cutting	1/4 do.
Fair squint or birdsmouth	1/7 do.

ARCHES

Extra over Fletton brickwork for forming window head with red facing bricks set on end and with 4½″ soffits and pointing	foot run 3/-
Do. for rubbed and gauged flat arch in red rubbers set in putty with fine joints	foot super 16/-

PARTITIONS

(over 100 Yards)	Per yard super— 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partitions in cement mortar	9/4	10/6	11/10
Hollow clay do.	11/8	12/6	13/8

Cutting and bonding at angles, intersections and ends 4*d.* foot run.

PAVING

	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	
Grano trowelled gauged 5 : 2	7/6	9/-	10/6	yard super
1×5in skirting, square top and cove bottom			2/6	foot run
⅝in×6in. red quarry tile paving			25/6	yard super
⅝in.×6in. do. skirting			1/8	foot run
Jointless flooring, ½in thick			20/-	yard super

ASPHALTE (normal conditions and fair quantity)

⅝in pitch mastic floor in one coat on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	B.S. 1450/48 Black	B.S. 1375/47 Brown	B.S. 1375/47 Red
Per yard super	11/3	12/6	13/6
	Unit	Mastic B.S.988	Natural Rock B.S.S. 1162/44
⅝in in two thicknesses on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	yard super	14/9	20/-
Ditto in narrow widths	foot super	1/10	2/6
⅝in skirting 6in high, angle fillet at bottom splayed and turned in at top	foot run	2/2	2/6
External angles	each	5*d.*	5*d.*
Internal *ditto*	each	8½*d.*	8½*d.*
Tanking or Damp Course		B.S.1097/43	B.S.1418/47
Vertical in two thicknesses	yard super	19/-	25/-
⅝in horizontal *ditto*	yard super	12/9	19/6
Vertical in three thicknesses	yard super	24/3	33/-
1⅛in horizontal *ditto*	yard super	18/8	29/6
Labour rounded external angle	per foot run	4½*d.*	4½*d.*
Ditto internal angle fillet	per foot run	8*d.*	8*d.*
Ditto double *ditto*	per foot run	1/3	1/3
Collars to small pipes	each	3/-	3/6
Ditto to large pipes	each	5/-	6/-

DRAINAGE

Excavate trench, and plank and strut to sides, consolidate bottom to fall, return fill and ram earth after drain is laid, and load and remove surplus. In ordinary ground—moderately firm

Per lineal yard	
1 foot in depth	4/1
2 do.	7/-
3 do.	17/2
4 do.	22/9
5 do.	28/4
6 do.	36/-
7 do.	43/10
8 do.	55/6
9 do.	64/6
10 do.	71/6
11 do.	89/-
12 do.	100/-

Portland cement (1 : 6) concrete bed under drain pipes and benching up on both sides—6″ thick	Per yard run 4in 18in wide 5/6	6in 20in wide 6/5	9in 23in wide 8/-

SALT GLAZED SANITARY DRAIN PIPES

and lay and joint with Yarn and Cement Mortar in trench.

Quality	Quantity	Per foot run 4in	6in	9in
"Best"	2 Tons or more	2/5	3/6	5/9
	over 100 pieces	2/8	4/-	6/6
	under 100 ditto	2/9	4/2	7/-
"Best Tested"	2 Tons or more	3/-	4/4	7/4
	over 100 pieces	3/6	5/3	8/9
	under 100 ditto	3/9	5/6	9/3
"Bright Standard"	2 Tons or more	2/7	3/10	6/3
	over 100 pieces	3/-	4/4	7/4
	under 100 ditto	3/2	4/7	7/8
"British Standard Tested"	2 Tons or more	3/2	4/8	7/9
	over 100 pieces	4/-	5/11	10/2
	under 100 ditto	4/1	6/2	10/7
Extra for bends "Best"—Contained in 2 Ton lots.		3/9	5/6	15/5
Extra for junction "Best"—4in on 4in, 6in on 6in—9in on 9in.	ditto	5/10	8/6	25/1

IRON DRAIN PIPES—

	Per foot run 4in	6in
Heavy cast iron socketed and laying and jointing in molten lead—In main runs	9/8	14/6
In branches	10/2	14/7
	each	
Extra over last for bends and extra joint	32/-	54/6
Do. on do. for junctions and extra joint	44/-	78/-
Cast iron gulley with 10½in inlet and 4in outlet, composed of hooper and trap, and 9in extension piece and 10½in grating, and jointing all together, and jointing to drain and surrounding in concrete	117/-	—
Do. rain water shoe with vertical inlet and inspection cover, and joint up and embed	54/-	107/-

MANHOLE SUNDRIES—

		4in	6in
Salt glazed straight half-round main channels	each	5/-	7/-
Do. curved	do.	10/6	15/-
Do. three-quarter section splayed channel bends (Barrons or similar)	do.	13/9	19/10
Heavy manhole steps galvanized	do.	10/-	—
Fix only manhole covers	do.	8/6	—
4in Mica flap, brass faced, f.a.i. valves and fix with molten lead joint	do.	34/-	—

ROOFER

CORRUGATED ASBESTOS SHEETS

P.C. 6/5 per super yard, including side and end laps and fixing to wood	127/6 per square
Eaves filler pieces	1/8 foot run
Adjustable ridge	3/2 do.
Barge boards	2/6 do.
Plain roofing tiles, machine made, sand faced, 4in gauge nailed every 4th course with 1½in galvanized nails, to battens (measured separately)	203/- do.
Extra over last for top edge or abutment cutting	1/- do.
Do. for double course at eaves	1/10 do.
Do. for verges, undercloak, bed and point	2/6 do.
Do. Valley tiles including cutting and waste on both sides	9/- do.
Do. Bonnet hips and do. bed and point	10/- do.
Half-round ridge and bed and point	2/6 do.
Fixing soakers	1/3 dozen

Bituminous felt roofing in two layers, laid breaking joint and bedded with hot mastic and finished with fine dry grit	8/6 yard
Do. but in one layer only	6/4 super.

WELSH SLATING— 3in lap, 2 zinc nails to each slate	Per square 12″×10″	18″×10″	20″×10″
	249/-	284/-	328/-

Additional labours—	Per foot lineal 1/3	1/5	1/7½
At tops, verges and abutments—straight			
Do. —raking	1/11	2/11	3/4
At hips and valleys (each side)	1/11	2/11	3/4
At eaves, double course	2/6	2/10	3/3
Do. to falls	3/9	4/3	4/10

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

FLOORS AND FLATS

Hollow tile in situ or precast units hoisted, bedded and fixed—

	Superimposed load in lb per foot super	Span 12 feet	Span 16 feet
Per yard super.	50 ..	41/6	46/–
	100 ..	42/6	48/6
	150 ..	45/6	51/6

20lb has been allowed to cover dead load in surface finish.
Fair edge to slabs .. .. 8*d.* per foot run
Splay cutting and waste .. .. .. 1/7 do.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

SOFTWOOD CARCASSING— per foot cube—

	Plates	Joists	Rafters	Trusses
Labour, materials, waste nails, hoisting and fixing ..	17/8	18/6	20/–	22/–

FLOORING— Per square—	¾in	1in	1¼in
Rough boarding	122/–	152/–	186/–
Softwood batten flooring, straight joints, splayed headings	127/–	158/–	195/–
Do. grooved and tongued	152/1	187/7	230/10

SKIRTING— Per foot superficial—	½in	¾in	1in
Wrot softwood moulded skirting with grounds and backings plugged ..	3/2	3/9	4/3

Mitres to do. .. 3*d.* per sectional inch.
Fitted ends .. 2*d.* do.

SASHES, Fanlights, casements, borrowed lights, etc.—

Per foot super—	Without bars	With bars (2ft sup. in each square)
2in softwood rebated, moulded and fixed	2/9	4/7
Add if fitted with beads	6*d.*	1/6
Add if hanging on butts	2/– each	

WINDOWS, hung on lines—
Softwood cased frames, 1in inner and outer linings, 1¼in pulley stiles, 2in sashes, oak sill.

	Overall size of frames— 6ft	21ft	32ft	44ft
Per foot super.				
Window as described	16/–	8/4	6/7	5/3
Add if sashes in squares, about 2 feet super in each	—	1/3	1/7	1/6
Extra for hanging sashes with lines, weights and axle pulleys	25/– each	42/–	52/–	70/–

FINISHINGS TO OPENINGS— Per foot super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
Softwood linings, tongued at angles and tongued to frame including grounds and backings	3/2	3/6	4/3	4/8
Add if crosstongued	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
Softwood wrot rounded on front edge and with tongue at back window board including groove in sill and bearers	3/1	3/6	4/3	4/9
Add for ends to last notched, returned and rounded	11*d.*	1/–	1/1	1/2

Per foot run— Sectional area in inches—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Softwood wrot and fixed in bearers, backings, grounds, fillets, and similar	3½*d.*	6*d.*	8½*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/3
Add if in short lengths ..	2*d.*	2*d.*	2½*d.*	2½*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
,, if plugged to brick-work	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*
,, if framed as in legs and bearers	3*d.*	3*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
,, if rebated or grooved or beaded	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*
,, if chamfered or rounded edges				1½*d.*		
,, if moulded in architraves, capping, etc.				3*d.*		

DOOR FRAMES— Per foot run— Per sectional inch—	6in	8in	10in	12in	13½in
Softwood, wrot, rebated, rounded framed and fixed	1/10¾	2/3	2/8½	2/11	3/1½

DOORS—Per foot super. Number of panels—	1	2	3	4	5	6
2in Softwood, square framed and flat panels, both sides, on butts ..	5/–	6/–	6/6	7/–	7/3	8/–
1½in do.	4/2	5/–	5/6	5/10	6/1	6/7
Add for each side moulded	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	8*d.*	9*d.*
Add for do. flush panelled ..	8*d.*	8*d.*	8*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*

per foot super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
In shelves, table tops, wrot and fixed	2/2	2/5	2/10	3/4
Do. in divisions and ends framed ..	2/4	2/7	3/–	3/7
Add if crosstongued	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
Add if buttoned	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*

SUNDRIES—Per foot run	In short lengths	In long lengths	Add for cups & screws
Glazing beads, mitred around and fixed with brads ..	6*d.*	4*d.*	2*d.*
Rounded heel or hollow ..		4*d.*	
Tongued and grooved angle		6*d.*	
Glue blocking		6*d.*	
Mitres	3*d.*	per sectional inch.	
Fitted ends	2*d.*	do.	

STAIRCASE—	Per ft Super
1¼in Softwood treads with moulded nosings. 1in risers tongued both edges and glued, blocked and bracketed on and including two fir framed carriages	4/9
Do. but in winders	5/9
1¼in crosstongued landing on framed carriages ..	4/9
2in moulded string	4/6
2in do. ramped	10/–
Ends framed to newel	8/6 each
Tongued and mitred angles	4/6 do.
Tongued heading joints	4/6 do.
Ends of treads and risers housed to string ..	3/– do.
Extra for curtail ends to steps, glued up and veneered riser and solid blocking	90/– do.

	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
Balusters about 2ft 9in long, square and framed each end .. .. .. each	3/–	3/6	4/–	
3½in × 3½in square newel, framed	3/6 per foot run			
African mahogany moulded 3in × 2in hand-rail. (Joints below)	7/6	do.		
Do. ramped 18in girth (do.)	45/–	each		
Do. wreathed do. (do.)	140/–	each		
Joint or framed ends	10/–	each		

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY	To deal	To hardwood
Barrel bolts	1/6	2/2 each
Flush bolts	3/6	4/3 do.
Sash fasteners	2/–	2/6 do.
Rim locks and furniture	4/9	5/10 do.
Mortice locks and do.	9/6	14/6 do.
Cupboard locks	2/6	3/– do.
Casement fasteners	2/–	2/6 do.
Do. stays	2/–	2/6 do.
Grip handles	2/4	3/– do.
Spring catches	2/–	2/6 do.
Cabin hooks	1/7	2/2 do.
Floor springs including oil	42/–	51/–do.
Overhead springs	11/9	14/– do.
Springhinges	9/6	11/2 do.

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Basis framed steel joists and hoist and fix ..	68/6 per cwt.
Do. but in compound girders	71/– do.
Do. but in stanchions	78/6 do.
Trusses	93/– do.
Additional cost per cwt. over basic sections for following R.S.J.s.	
9in × 7in .. 3½*d.* per cwt. 6in × 3in ..	4½*d.* per cwt.
5in × 3in, 10in × 8in, 12in × 8in, 14in × 8in, 16in × 8in, 18in × 6in, 18in × 7in, 20in × 6½in, 20in × 7½in	6¾*d.* do.
5in × 2½in, 22in × 7in	10*d.* do.
4in × 3in, 24in × 7½in	1/1½ do.
3in × 3in .. 1/4½ cwt. .. 4½in × 1½in ..	2/9 do.
3in × 1½in	3/10½ do.
Bolts and nuts, fitted	140/– do.
Forged straps	100/– do.
Wrot iron balustrade	124/– do.

RAINWATER GOODS—

Round cast-iron pipe with socketed joints caulked with red lead and tow and fixing with pipe nails and gas barrel distance pieces to plugs in brickwork	Per foot 2in	3in	lineal 4in
.. ..	3/3	3/9	4/9
Extra for shoes .. .. .. each	4/9	6/–	8/6
Do. junctions .. .. .. do.	7/–	9/–	13/–
Do. bends .. .. .. do.	5/6	7/–	9/6

RAINWATER GUTTERS Per foot run—	4in	5in	6in
Half round C.I. gutters jointed in red lead and bolted and fixed on iron brackets	3/1	3/9	4/8
Ogee do. All as last	3/5	3/11	4/11
Extra for stop ends	2/10	3/6	3/9
Do. angles or outlets	5/–	6/4	7/6

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

PLUMBER

EXTERNAL—

	Soakers	Flats	Flashings
4lb Milled Sheet lead per cwt.	163/–	194/–	202/–

Per foot run		½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Lead main pipe	..	5/6	7/8	10/1	12/9	15/11	21/5
Ditto service *ditto*	..	5/3	6/9	8/6	10/4	12/9	17/2
Ditto waste *ditto*	..	3/11	4/8	6/–	7/7	10/–	12/7
Bends	each	—	—	—	1/9	3/–	7/9
Solder joints	,,	7/4	9/–	10/6	12/3	14/6	18/9
Union and joints	,,	12/10	16/5	21/1	28/1	—	—
Stop valve and *ditto*	,,	28/11	37/7	51/10	80/9	—	—
Bib valve and *ditto*	,,	20/8	28/–	—	—	—	—
Ball valve and *ditto*	,,	22/6	31/7	49/5	71/11	—	—
Sleeve and *ditto*	,,	—	—	—	—	21/3	28/9

COPPER TUBES

	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per foot run ..	2/5	3/–	3/11	4/6	5/3	7/10
Couplings: straight each	3/1	3/10	5/5	7/1	9/6	12/11
Do. Bends each ..	6/–	7/2	10/–	13/7	20/5	28/1
Do. Tees ,, ..	7/1	8/2	12/–	16/5	22/1	31/–
Do. Cistern ,, ..	4/–	5/3½	6/11	8/9	12/2	16/1
Stop cocks ,, ..	23/10	33/6	52/9	93/–	138/–	213/–

BLACK TUBING (Class C) fixed with pipe brackets	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes, per foot run	1/9	2/1	2/7	3/3	3/10	5/1
Bends and fix, each	3/10	4/6	5/6	7/1	8/–	12/4
Tees and *ditto*	4/–	4/8	5/8	7/3	8/10	13/–
Fire bends	1/3	1/6	1/7	1/10	2/5	4/3

Coated iron (M) weight L.C.C. soil and waste fixed with nails and distance pieces and molten lead joints	2in 4/6	4in 6/8	foot run
Extra only for bends and joint	12/7	20/9	each
Do. junctions and joints	14/–	26/–	do.
Do. cleaning doors	16/6	18/–	do.
Domical wire guards	2/4	2/6	do.

PLASTERER—			yard super
Lime and hair	¾"	Render and set	5/4
Do.	¼"	Ditto float and set	6/9
Sirapite	¼"	Skimming coat	3/6
Do.	½"	Render and set	6/11
Do.	¾"	Render float and ditto ..	8/10
Portland	¼"	Backing coat	4/1
Do.	½"	Plain face	6/11
Do.	¾"	Floor screed	4/5
Keenes	¼"	Skimming coat	4/6
Dubbing	½"	Thick or less	1/10
Metal lathing	¾"	mesh × 24 Gauge	5/4

6" × 6" × ¼" Earthenware Plain Glazed Tiles, in fair quantity, white, and setting (on prepared screed) .. 37/6
Rounded edge. Extra over last .. 4d. per foot run.
Angles in ditto .. .. .. 4d. each
Cutting and fitting. Around pipes or clips 1/– ditto
Narrow widths. 3" to 6" wide. Add 75% to plain surface.
Ditto. 6" to 12" ditto. Add 40% to plain surface.
Sundry labours per foot linear :—
Quirk 2½d. Arris 3½d. Fair edge 2½d. Rounded edge 4d.
Flush bead 1/5.
Mouldings—5d. per inch girth.
Jointing new plastering to old 3d.

POLISHING	Foot super	Sashwork Foot urn
NEW WORK—		
Staining, bodying-in and French Polish	2/5	1/7
Staining and wax polishing on hardwood	1/1	9*d.*
OLD WORK—		
Cleaning down old work and repolish ..	11*d.*	—
Stripping, preparing and repolishing ..	2/8	1/10

INTERNAL PAINTING

With white lead base in common colours, with brushes.

ON WOOD—	Knot stop and prime	Prime and paint once	Prime and paint twice	Add for each extra coat	
General surfaces..	2/4	4/7	6/4	1/8	Yard super
Running lengths not exceeding 3" wide	3½*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	2½*d.*	Yard run
Do. 3" to 6" wide ..	5*d.*	9½*d.*	1/–	3½*d.*	do.
Do. 6" to 9" wide ..	7½*d.*	1/1½	1/7	5*d.*	do.
Do. 9" to 12" wide ..	10½*d.*	1/6	2/–	6½*d.*	do.
Sash square each side	4/11	8/5	11/4	2/11	per doz.
Do. in large squares	7/1	12/–	16/2	3/10	do.
Opening edges ..	7*d.*	1/2	1/9	7*d.*	each
Casement frames each side	4½*d.*	8½*d.*	1/–	3*d.*	Yard run
Mullions or transoms, do. ..	6½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/3	4½*d.*	do.

ON PLASTER	One coat	Two coats	Three coats	
Paint on surfaces	2/4	4/4	6/–	Per Yard super
Do. on mouldings	2/8	5/2	7/–	do.
Do. on enrichment.. ..	4/6	8/6	11/–	do.
ON STEEL—				
Paint on structural steel ..	2/–	3/9	5/3	do.
Do. on roof trusses.. ..	3/3	6/4	8/9	do.
Do. on metal windows measured over all on both sides, divided into squares	3/–	5/2	7/3	do.
Do. divided into large squares	2/7	4/5	5/9	do.
Do. divided into extra large squares	2/1	3/8	4/11	do.
Do. on opening edges ..	9½*d.*	1/5½	1/11	each
Do. on rain water pipe ..	7*d.*	1/3	1/8	Yard run
Do. on do. gutter	1/–	2/1	2/10	do.
Do. on small pipe	2½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	do.

GLAZING (to New Work)

Polished Plate Glass ordinary substance (about ¼in), glazing quality, in the following sizes, glazed complete— Per foot super

In plates not exceeding 2 feet super in each ..			4/9
Do.	5 feet	do. ..	5/7
Do.	45 feet	do. ..	6/3
Do.	100 feet	do. ..	6/8

Add extra price for glazing with screw beads or clips 3*d.* per foot super.
Do. if glazing bedded in washleather or velvet 6*d.* per foot run.

SHEET GLASS glazed, complete, per foot super, in new work :	24 oz	26 oz	32 oz
Ordinary quality clear glazed to wood with putty in areas of 100 feet super in the aggregate ..	1/9¼	1/11½	2/2½
Do. 200 feet do.	1/7¾	1/9¾	2/0¾
Do. 500 feet do.	1/6	1/8¼	1/11¼

Figured rolled and Cathedral, glazed to wood with putty in 100 foot super areas in aggregate. (White.) (¼in.) Per foot super 1/11¼

Do. in standard tints	do.	2/7½
Fluted, glazed do.	do.	2/4½
Reeded (narrow, broad, etc.) do. ..	do.	2/3¾
Reedlyte do.	do.	2/3¾
Spotlyte do.	do.	2/2¾
¼in Rough cast do.	do.	2/2½
¼in Do. wired do.	do.	2/5
¼in Georgian Rough Cast do. ..	do.	2/5½

Add for glazing all as before but to steel to similar work as above, 2*d.* per superficial foot.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR

DISTEMPERING—In common colours, put on with brushes—
ON PREPARED SURFACE.

per yard super—	1 coat (finish)	2 coats (undercoat and finish)	*Add* if required for Sealing coat	Stippling
Ordinary distemper on flat surface of plaster	7½*d.*	1/2	5*d.*	2*d.*
Washable do. on do. of plaster	10½*d.*	1/7	5*d.*	2*d.*
Add if in margins, narrow widths or panels	30%	30%	20%	50%
Add if on mouldings	50%	50%	45%	—
Add if on enrichments ..	160%	160%	115%	—

PAPERHANGING

Hanging only— Per piece—	Lining	Pattern
On walls	6/–	7/2
On Stairs	8/2	9/6
On ceilings	7/2	8/4

Terminology for Paint

ON several occasions I made reference on these pages to the need to have agreed terms and definitions intended essentially for those who paint or who specify painting, so it was with pleasure and great interest that I recently received a copy of B.S.2015 "Glossary of paint terms."

Many glossaries already exist in this field but most of them seem to have been directed more towards the paint technicians than to the users of paint, whereas this present document seems to be essentially directed to the users. I hope this British Standard will receive a very wide distribution so that as many as possible are encouraged to adopt the terms therein with their defined meanings. Above all I hope that the literature and advertising matter sent to the building industry by the paint producing firms will make full use of these definitions so that the language used permits a true comparison of the products.

I welcome every step taken by industry to achieve agreed terminology relating to their products and the workmanship to install them; more especially are these steps welcome when agreement is reached under the B.S.I. umbrella. The greater the amount of agreement reached the less are the risks of confusion and misunderstanding between those who specify and those who supply materials or carry out contracts.

I am a little doubtful of the wisdom of the committee responsible for B.S.2015 in deciding to omit all definitions of materials used in the manufacture of paints as those who specify sometimes need this information. On the other hand I agree that as this glossary is intended primarily for those concerned with painting there is no need to include terms used in the manufacture of paints. The responsible committee certainly reached a wise decision that words used in their normal dictionary sense should be omitted as so many glossaries tend to be quite unnecessarily bulky due to the inclusion of terms that have obvious definitions which add nothing to the value of the publication from the users' point of view.

The subject of colour terminology is very difficult for those who have not made an extensive study of the matter and consequently the ordinary paint user when trying to describe differences in the colour of surfaces usually resorts to the use of such loose terms as "shade" or "tone" which are intended to convey a particular meaning known only to himself. I am very pleased to see that the terms "shade" and "tone," so beloved by our clients, are deprecated. The alternative and more precise terms "colour," "hue" and "tint" are far more explanatory. The glossary has made a welcome attempt to give a simple explanation of the meaning of colour in terms of its three chief qualities "hue," "brightness" and "saturation." The glossary refers its readers to another British Standard, B.S.1611 "Glossary of colour terms used in science and industry" if they wish to pursue the subject further but many who may try this course may find themselves in rather deep water. I feel that for the ordinary paint user the terms and definitions given in B.S.2015 will be found to be sufficient. These definitions, while having the advantage of using simple words, do not appear to contradict the more scientific dissertations on the subject which are available elsewhere. The diagram which is included helps considerably the explanations.

It is a pity that the degree of "gloss" could not have been defined with more precision as the varying interpretations of the degree of gloss seem to be completely different from manufacturer to manufacturer and from time to time cause serious heart-burning among users. Now that this glossary has established terms for the order of glossiness in expressing the range from flat to full gloss, I hope it will not be long before B.S.I. goes a stage further by defining a method of measurement and setting down limits covered by each term so that all manufacturers of paint offer the same degree of gloss for each description. One assumes that the desired definitions can only be given in relation to a standard method of measurement which unfortunately as yet does not exist as a B.S. although I feel that technically it could be produced.

I am pleased to note that the Committee consider "enamel," "enamel paint" and "hard gloss paint" to be synonymous and recommend the use of the term "full gloss" to describe the most glossy type of paint.

The ten illustrations are extremely helpful, as it is far from easy to differentiate in words between the terms they cover. A few more of these excellent pictures would have been of even greater assistance. The illustrations are in every case superb examples of the faults to which they refer and are well photographed and reproduced. I like especially those showing the differences between "cracking," "crazing," "checking" and "alligatoring," as it will be excellent if these differences can be fully established, since it is so often necessary to differentiate between them.

Some of the words used in the painting industry are certainly somewhat strange, and one wonders how they were introduced; for example, "crocodiling," "crowsfooting," "cissing," "livering," "orange peel" and "seediness" seem to bear very limited relationships to the normal understanding of the terms. I am very pleased to see "clearcole" is established as the accepted spelling in preference to "claircolle."

The glossary certainly includes many terms which seldom come to the ears of architects, or it may be that we ignore them as we have no idea what they may mean if used in our hearing. It is to be hoped that we shall be able to get better painting now we can describe in the painter's own terms some of the faults we see and thus avoid work which we regretfully accept for want of a means of saying what is wrong.

I see that the term "paint" is used very broadly to cover all pigmented material, which, when applied in a liquid form to a surface, forms after a time a dried adherent film. If this is to be the accepted definition it seems to be incumbent on all who specify surface coatings to be more precise in the terms we use in describing the types of materials we wish to have applied.

In general, I find this B.S. to be a very excellent effort, and I feel that the committee responsible for its production should be congratulated, as their task was by no means easy, especially as definitions are always liable to be influenced by personal opinions and local interpretations. I hope that the publication of this glossary is an indication that B.S.I. will soon be issuing others relating to building and its associated trades, as I believe them to be a real contribution to the elimination of terminological confusion between the many ends of our industry. Although B.S.I. has issued many glossaries, I believe this is only the second intended essentially for the building industry; the earlier one was B.S.565 for terms used in the sphere of timber and joinery which incidentally has, as yet, no section covering carpentry terms.

DUTCH UNCLE

British Standard for White Oil Pastes for Paints (B.S. 2029) Oil Pastes for Paints (B.S. 390)

The new British Standard for white oil pastes for paints replaces the previous specifications, B.S.241, "Genuine white lead oil paste," B.S.273, "Zinc oxide oil paste," and B.S.297, "Lithopone oil paste." As it was desired to include new specifications for leaded zinc oxide oil paste and two types of titanium dioxide oil pastes, it was decided to combine requirements for all white oil pastes in one specification, with a new British Standard number. Apart from the "Composition" clause, the same requirements are applicable for the six different types of white oil pastes included.

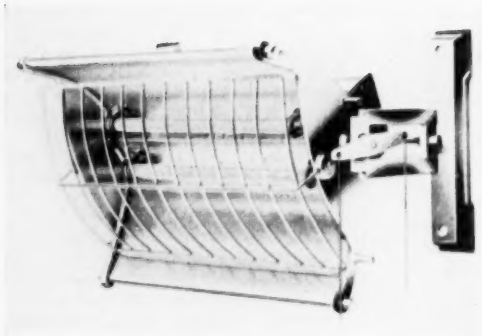
It should be noted that B.S.2029 applies only to unreduced white oil pastes. Pastes made from reduced pigments, from mixed pigments and from coloured pigments are included in B.S.390, "Oil pastes for paints," which has also been revised. The technical requirements of B.S.390 are substantially unchanged, but opportunity has been taken to secure, where possible, uniformity in the wording of the methods of test with that given in the British Standards for Pigments and B.S.2029.

Copies of these British Standards may be obtained, price 2s 6d each, from the Sales and Distribution Department, British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2, Park Street, London, W.1.

MOSAICS

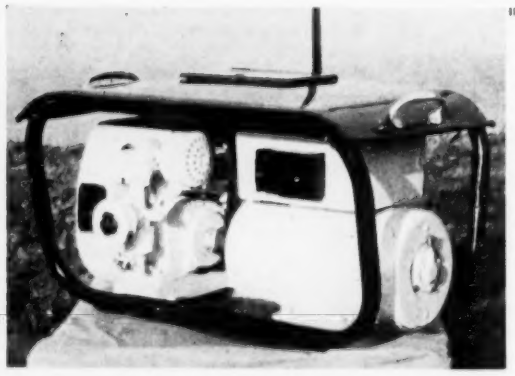
STRUCTURE
FIREPLACE
A4/6

The Alimin Throat Restrictor, manufactured by J. T. Price & Co. Ltd., Stourbridge. Designed to reduce the area of the chimney flue in order to stop excess air being drawn up the chimney, thus conserving heat and minimizing draughts. At the same time the Restrictor increases the radiation of heat from the fire. The curved upper edge is designed to prevent turbulence of smoke and chimney draught.



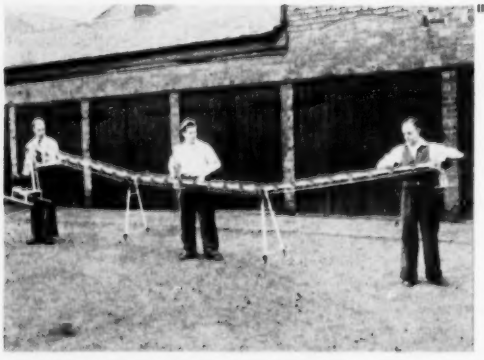
SERVICES
SPACE HEATING
B3/43

The Reflexam electric fire by Revo Electric Co. Ltd., Tipton, Staffs, designed for wall mounting, it has an adjustable reflector. Supplied in 1 and 2 k.W. sizes. The reflector is chromium plated, the cast brackets are finished in "art shade" silver.



PLANT
GENERATOR
E13/3

A 500-watt portable generating set by A. C. Morrison (Engineers) Ltd., Cliff Works, Burton - on - the - Wolds, Loughborough. Designed to provide lighting and operate small power tools. Powered by a Villiers MK 10 4-stroke engine, it provides 230 Volt — 50 cycle — 500 Watt output. Price £85.



PLANT
LIFTING GEAR
E6/7

The Zephyr Portable Conveyor by Timson Bros. (England) Ltd., Moor Street, Birmingham. Each unit is 6ft 6in long and has a leg at one end. The power is provided by an electric motor installed on one leg; the position of the motor leg in the sequence may be altered at will, the motor may be reversible as an extra. Price of carrying unit £19 16s., driving unit £27 10s.

MINISTRY OF WORKS WINTER LECTURES FOR NOVEMBER

The programme of Ministry of Works lectures for November is as follows :—

Nov. 2, 7.0 p.m.

Bricks and Brickwork. Speaker : T. G. W. Boxall, of the London Brick Co. Ltd., at the Technical College, Dept. of Building, Albert Road, *Southampton.*

Nov. 3, 7.0 p.m.

Old Buildings in Newcastle and Elsewhere. Speaker : H. Bruce Allsopp, B. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., School of Architecture, King's College, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne,* at King's College, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

Settlement in Buildings. Speaker : S. MacKey, M.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Struct. E., University of Leeds, at the Technical College, 159 Tadcaster Road, *York.*

The Advantages of Thermal Insulation of Building Structures. Speaker : E. W. Herrington, A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.H.V.E., Senior Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the Technical College, Denzil Road, *Willesden, N.W.10.*

Field Maintenance of Builders' Plant. Speaker : J. Stafford, of Messrs. George Wimpey & Co. Ltd., at the Goold Hall, *Edinburgh.*

Nov. 4, 7.15 p.m.

At the Board Room, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 103 Waterloo Street, *Glasgow.*

Foremanship in Building. Speaker : N. McKee, Regional Technical Information Officer, Ministry of Works, at the College of Technology, Salmon Pastures, *Sheffield.*

Surface Finishes of Concrete. Speaker : J. G. Wilson, A.R.I.B.A., Cement and Concrete Association, at the Technical College, Cathedral Street, *Lincoln.*

Prestressed Concrete. Speaker : J. S. Arlett, Structural Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the County Technical College, *Stafford.*

Floor Finishes. Speaker : W. J. Warlow, Building Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, at the Hammersmith School of Building, *Lime Grove, W.12.*

Nov. 5, 7.0 p.m.

Problems of Gypsum and Lime Plastering. Speaker : W. H. Ransom, Building Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, at the Technical College, *Workington.*

Waste Plumbing Fundamentals. Speaker : R. T. Gillet, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., F.I.San.E., M.R.San.I., Senior Sanitary Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the Technical College, Wulfruna Street, *Wolverhampton.*

Essentials of Good Concreting. Speaker : J R Lewis, A.M.I.Struct.E., Structural Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the Technical College, *Galashiels.*

New Materials and New Methods in Painting. Speaker : B. Butler, Director, Leyland Paint and Varnish Co. Ltd., at the Technical College, Hampstead Road, *Watford.*

Nov. 6, 7.30 p.m.

Development Trends in Building Plant. Speaker : W. R. Mathews, A.M.I.Mech.E., Building Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, at the Technical College, Roe Green, *Hatfield, Herts.*

Nov. 10, 7.0 p.m.

At the Technical College, Northgate, *Darlington.*

CONTRACT • NEWS •

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate : (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

OPEN

BUILDING

ALDRIDGE U.C. (a) Mortuary building off Anchor Road. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Daw End, Rushall, Walsall. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 3.

* * *

BEWDLEY B.C. (a) Contract No. 3. 90 houses and 16 bungalows, Springhill Estate, Wribbenhall. (b) Council's Architect, Municipal Offices, 4, Load Street. (c) 3gns. (e) Nov. 2.

* * *

BILLERICAY U.C. (a) Block of 3 shops, 5 flats and 1 maisonette, Appletree Way, Wickford Estate. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, 108, High Street. (c) 2gns. (d) Nov. 2.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM C.C. (a) Contract 327. 68 4-storey maisonettes at Great Lister Street and Little Francis Street, in the Duddeston and Nechells Redevelopment Area. (b) City Engineer, Civic Centre, 1. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct. 26.

* * *

BOURNEMOUTH B.C. (a) Junior school and infants' school with two nursery classes, West Howe. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (c) 5gns. (d) Oct. 31. (e) Dec. 16.

* * *

CAMBRIDGE C.C. (a) Junior and infants' school and caretaker's house, Arbury Road Estate. (b) City Surveyor, The Guildhall. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct. 31.

* * *

CANTERBURY C.C. (a) Secondary school, London Road. (b) City Architect, Municipal Buildings. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct 30.

* * *

CHESTER-LE-STREET R.C. (a) 18 3-storey flats, Elisabethville Estate, Birtley. (b) F. Bowman, Estate Office, Great North Road, Birtley. (d) Oct. 31.

* * *

CHESTER-LE-STREET R.C. (a) 6 brick and concrete garages, Ouston Estate. (b) F. Bowman, Council's Architect, Estate Office, Great North Road, Birtley. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct. 24. (e) Nov.

* * *

CHISLEHURST AND SIDCUP U.C. (a) Block of 6 houses and a block of 12 flats, Wyncham Avenue, Sidcup. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, Sidcup Place, Sidcup. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct. 26.

* * *

DERBY B.C. (a) (1) 14 houses and a block of 2 flats at Mayfield Road, Chaddesden; (2) 10 houses at Windy Ridge site, Wood Road; (3) 60 houses at Chaddesden Hall; (4) 20 houses at Roosevelt Avenue, Chaddesden; (5) 4 houses at St. Andrew's View, Roe Farm; (6) block of 4 shops and 8 flats at Roosevelt Avenue, Chaddesden; (7) block of 4 shops and 8 flats at Cheyenne Gardens, Chaddesden. (b) Borough Architect, The Council House, Corporation Street. (c) 2gns all or any contracts. (e) Nov. 11.

* * *

DURHAM COUNTY POLICE AUTHORITY. (a) 5 pairs of police houses and a detached police house, Owton Manor Estate, West Hartlepool. (b) Police Authority Architect, Court Lane, Durham. (e) Oct. 30.

* * *

DURHAM COUNTY POLICE AUTHORITY. (a) Police house with office at Bishopton. (b) Police Authority Architect, Court Lane, Durham. (e) Oct. 30.

DURHAM COUNTY POLICE AUTHORITY. (a) Police house with office at Shiney Row. (b) Police Authority Architect, Court Lane, Durham. (e) Oct. 30.

* * *

EAST DEREHAM U.C. (a) 4 pairs of houses with site works, Sandy Lane Estate. (b) Harold Marsh, 4a, Market Place, Dereham. (c) 2gns payable to Council. (e) Oct. 30.

* * *

EAST SUSSEX C.C. (a) Housecraft room at East Grinstead Grammar School. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Lewes. (d) Oct. 30. (e) Nov. 30.

* * *

ELSTREE R.C. (a) Contract No. 59. M.O.W. concrete hut, with drainage, at the Council Offices. (b) Enginer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Shenley Road, Boreham Wood, Herts. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 9. * * *

ESSEX C.C. (a) Garage accommodation at Hampden Road, Grays (approx. cost £2,400). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) Oct. 31.

* * *

ESSEX C.C. (a) Stifford Clays infants' school (approx. cost £37,000). (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. (d) Oct. 24. * * *

GREAT YARMOUTH B.C. (a) 23 flats and 12 maisonnettes at Magdalen College Estate; 6 flats and 6 maisonnettes at St. Nicholas' Road site; 12 flats and 8 maisonnettes at Ordnance Road site. (b) Borough Engineer, 8a, Queen Street. (e) Nov. 2. * * *

HORNCHURCH U.C. (a) Additional plant house at Horticultural Buildings, Harrow Lodge Park. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Billet Lane. (e) Nov. 2. * * *

HORNCHURCH U.C. (a) Demolition of Bakers Cottages, 1-10, Abbs Cross Lane, and erection of 12 flats in a 2-storey block. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, Billet Lane. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 7.

* * *

HUDDERSFIELD B.C. (a) 20 police houses in various parts of the Borough. (b) Borough Architect, High Street, Buildings. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 3.

* * *

LANCASHIRE C.C. (a) Alterations at Bolton Divisional Police Headquarters. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Preston. (d) Oct. 26.

* * *

LEEDS C.C. (a) (1) Contract No. 552. Police section house, Kirkstall Road Light Industrial Estate; (2) waiting room and covered way to crematorium chapel at Cottingley Hall Cemetery. (b) City Architect, Priestley House, Quarry Hill, 9. (c) £1 each contract. (e) Nov. 5.

* * *

LINDSEY C.C. (a) Infants' school at Grange Lane, Scunthorpe. (b) County Architect, County Offices, Lincoln. (e) Nov. 12. * * *

LONDON—DEPTFORD B.C. (a) 14 shops, 14 maisonnettes and 30 flats on 2 sites, Evelyn Street, S.E.8. (b) Town Clerk, Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct. 26. (e) Nov. 25.

* * *

LONDON—WALTHAMSTOW B.C. (a) Conversion of "Wimmera Lodge," Salisbury Road, E.17, to form 4 flats. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall, Forest Road, E.17, immediately. (c) 2gns. (e) Oct. 30.

* * *

MID-WALES POLICE AUTHORITY. (a) Alterations and extensions at Llangurig Police Station to form garage, office, etc., with entrance drive. (b) Clerk to the Authority, County Offices, Welshpool. (e) Nov. 2.

N. IRELAND—NATIONAL TRUST COMMITTEE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND. (a) Various repair works at sundry buildings on Castleward Estate. (b) Messrs. Thomas T. Houston and Company, 26, College Gardens, Belfast. (e) Nov. 6.

* * *

NORFOLK E.C. (a) 2 laboratories at North Walsham Girls' High School. (b) Chief Education Officer, County Education Offices, Stracey Road, Norwich. (d) Oct. 28.

* * *

NORTHAMPTON B.C. (a) First phase of new technical high school. (b) Chief Education Officer, Education Office, "Springfield," Cliftonville, Northampton (stating labour force available). (d) Oct. 28. * * *

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE E.C. (a) Steel framed prefabricated school at Lodge Park Estate, Corby. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Northampton. (d) Oct. 27. * * *

NORTHLEACH R.C. (a) 20 houses, Bibury. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, Northleach, Glos. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 2. * * *

NORTHWICH R.C. (a) (Contract 11A) 14 houses; (Contract 11B) 10 houses; at Hartford. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Whitehall, Hartford, Northwich. (e) Nov. 5.

* * *

OLDBURY B.C. (a) 183 dwellings in 5-storey blocks of flats and maisonnettes, Titford Estate. (b) Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings. (c) 4gns. (d) Oct. 31.

* * *

SALTASH B.C. (a) 16 flats in 2 blocks, Grenfell Avenue Extension site. (b) Borough Surveyor, Church House. (c) 2gns. crossed cheque. (e) Nov. 27.

* * *

SCOTLAND—PAISLEY CORPORATION. (a) 105 houses at 5th Development of Glenburn and 33 houses at 1st Development of Fereneze Drive, Glenburn. (b) Burgh Engineer, 14, Gilmour Street. (The contract will be let on a "Several Works" basis.)

* * *

SCOTLAND—PAISLEY CORPORATION. (a) 12 police houses on various sites; on a "Several Works" basis. (b) Burgh Engineer, 14, Gilmour Street.

* * *

SOUTH SHIELDS B.C. (a) Block of 4 shops and flats and a block of 13 garages on a site at corner of Henderson Road and Bainbridge Avenue, Simonside. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 10.

* * *

SUNDERLAND B.C. (a) Changing rooms at Barley Mow Park. (b) Borough Architect, Grange House, Stockton Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Oct. 30.

* * *

WEST RIDING C.C. (a) Garage at Harrogate Divisional Police Headquarters. (b) County Architect, Bishopgarth, Westfield Road, Wakefield. (e) Oct. 30.

* * *

WEST SUSSEX C.C. (a) (1) Secondary Grammar School at Ifield Campus site, Crawley; (2) secondary school, Ifield Campus site, Crawley. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chichester. (d) Nov. 2.

* * *

WEST SUSSEX C.C. (a) Biology laboratory and extension to offices at Lancing Secondary School. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chichester. (d) Nov. 2.

* * *

WILTSHIRE C.C. (a) Divisional police headquarters at Salisbury. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Trowbridge; immediately. (c) 2gns. cheque payable to Council. (e) Nov. 9.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS • ANNOUNCEMENTS • CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Rate 1/6 per line, minimum 3/- *Close for press 1st post Monday for following Thursday Issue*

APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS required for specialist section dealing with furniture design, colour schemes, exhibition work, etc. A.R.I.B.A. or specialist qualifications. Salary up to £721. Application form and particulars returnable by 31st October, from the Architect (AR/EK/F/&D/4), County Hall, S.E.1. (1096) [7376

HOLYHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN IN SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the Miscellaneous Class (£420—£495 per annum). The appointment will be subject to a satisfactory medical report and one month's notice in writing on either side.

Specimens of the applicants' architectural work, consisting of house plans and layout schemes must accompany the applications.

Candidates must state whether, to their knowledge, they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council.

Applications stating age and full details of qualifications and experience, together with names and addresses of two referees must be submitted not later than Saturday, 31st October, 1953, to the Clerk of the Council, Town Hall, Holyhead.

Canvassing will disqualify. [7375

MINISTRY OF WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

REQUIRED in Edinburgh, Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Section, for the preparation of measured drawings and reports on such buildings throughout Scotland, and also preparation of repair and preservation details and minor new works schemes.

Previous experience of this type of work is not necessary, but good draughtsmanship, architectural training and enthusiasm for this interesting specialist work is essential.

Salary £385—£613, commencing salary according to age and experience.

Applications, stating age and giving details of training and experience to be sent to The Secretary, Ministry of Works, Room 122, 122, George Street, Edinburgh, 2. [7383

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed the Final Examination (Quantity Surveying) of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors for appointment in the Buildings Department of a SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR at a salary in A.P.T. Grades VI-VIII (£670—£835 a year).

Applicants should be experienced in preparing estimates, specifications and bills of quantities; in valuing for interim certificates and in settling final accounts.

Applications, on forms obtainable from the County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone, should be returned to him by not later than fourteen days after the appearance of this advertisement.

W. L. PLATTS,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Maidstone.
8th October, 1953. [7390

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade IV (£555-£600).

Applicants must have reached the standard of the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A. and have had good experience in Housing of Contemporary Design.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and giving details of education and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, must be sent so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th October, 1953.

MEIRION O. JONES,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings,
Basingstoke. [7381

BOROUGH OF WILLESDEN.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
APT. VA.

Salary £655—£715 per annum including London Weighting.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above appointment on the permanent staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor from suitably experienced persons who are Associates of the Royal Institution of British Architects or who hold an equivalent qualification.

The commencing salary will be fixed in accordance with the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

The Council is unable to assist with housing.

Full details and form of application can be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6, and should be returned to the undersigned not later than 9 a.m. on Monday, 9th November, 1953.

(sgd.) R. S. FORSTER,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.
9.10.53. [7385

DENBIGHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

THE above County Council invites applications for the undermentioned appointment in the County Architect's Department, Wrexham, viz.: ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR, A.P.T. Division, Grade V. Salary £595—£645 per annum.

Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section), and have experience in "taking off" for all types of building works undertaken by a County Authority.

In addition, he should be familiar with, and will be required to undertake "working up" in all stages, measurement of works on site, interim certificates and final accounts.

The appointment is subject to (a) the National Conditions of Service for Local Government Administration, etc., Officers. (b) the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, (c) the passing of a medical examination, and (d) one calendar month's written notice on either side to expire at the end of a calendar month.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and particulars of present and previous appointments, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned, by not later than the 6th day of November, 1953.

W. E. BUFTON,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Ruthin. [7384

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RATE : 1/6d. per line, minimum 3/-, average line 6 words. Each paragraph charged separately.

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ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

PROGRESSING Distributors of office and household furniture require services of young enthusiastic architect for introducing new contemporary furniture. Only part-time services required in early stages. Write stating qualifications, etc. to Box 1397. [7392

JUNIOR Architectural Assistant urgently required in Central London Office. Must be at least Intermediate R.I.B.A. with good standard of draughtsmanship and capable of carrying out accurate and detailed surveys of existing buildings. Experience on shop building and fitting out an asset. Please write to Box 1311. [7386

ARCHITECTURAL Draughtsman required capable of preparing working drawings from architects' sketches. Able to work on own initiative. Starting salary up to £500 per annum, under 30 years of age preferred. Please send details, age, qualifications and experience to Personnel Manager, Schweppes, Ltd., 1-4, Connaught Place, London, W.2. [7387

DRAUGHTSMAN at Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4. With experience approaching Inter. R.I.B.A.—able to prepare wkg. drawings from prelim. sketches. Rate of pay 68s 9d (min.), 209s (max.). Comm. rate accord. to quals. and expce. 38½-hour week. Further partics. and appl. form from sec., returnable within 14 days. (1116). [7388

SITUATIONS VACANT

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

QUANTITY Surveyor required, able to take full control of department in architects' office, with full responsibility for preparation of bills of quantities, interim measurements and final accounts. State age, experience and salary required to—T. H. Thorpe & Partners, F/A.R.I.B.A., 41, Friar Gate, Derby. [7389

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., WILTON WORKS, near Redcar, Yorkshire, has a vacancy for an ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Experience necessary in taking off, abstracting, billing and pricing building and civil engineering work, as well as site measurement. Higher National Certificate in Building an advantage. Appointment is to the regular staff, 5-day/39-hour week, staff pension fund, recreation club, etc. Further conditions of employment, housing, etc. will be forwarded on request together with official application for employment form. Apply to the Staff Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Wilton Works, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, or to the nearest Employment Exchange quoting advertisement reference ICI/X/157/d. [7391

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INSURANCE

ARCHITECTS' Indemnity Insurance effected. Please write for Proposal Form to E. J. SAXBY, Incorporated Insurance Broker, 37a, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex. Tel. 990. [0133

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